The North Carolinian.

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One door east of the Albemarle House.

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Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Kramer.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster——A. Price.

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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners——, Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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Office—North of Main Street.

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Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

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Albemarle House,

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Old Jamison and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

On the Threshold

Standing on the threshold, with wakening heart and mind,
Standing on the threshold, with her childhood left behind;
The woman softness blending with the look of sweet surprise
For life and all its marvels that light the clear blue eyes.

Standing on the threshold, with light foot and fearless hand,
As the young knight by his armor in a minster nave might stand;
The fresh red lip just touching youth's ruddy rapturous wine,
The eager heart all brave, pure hope, oh, happy child of mine!

I could guard the helpless infant that nestled in my arms;
I could save the prattler's golden head from petty baby harms;
I could brighten childhood's gladness, and comfort childhood's tears,
But I cannot cross the threshold with the step of riper years.

For hopes, and joys, and maiden dreams are waiting for her there,
Where girlhood's fancies bud and bloom in April's golden air;
And passionate love, and passionate grief, and passionate gladness lie
Among the crimson flowers that spring as youth goes fluttering by.

Ah! on those rosy pathways is no place for sobered feet,
My tired eyes have naught of strength such fervid glow to meet;
My voice is all too sad to sound amid the joyous notes
Of the music that through charmed air for opening girlhood floats.

Yet thorns amid the leaves may lurk, and thunderclouds may lower,
And death, or change, or falsehood blight the jasmine in thy bower;
May God avert the woe, my child; but, oh! should tempest come,
Remember, by the threshold waits the patient love of home!

GEN. JACK'S DIAMOND.

Pretty much everybody has heard of General Jack's penchant for diamonds, and a great many of us know the man himself, a sturdy character, sound and firm on his feet as a horse block.

It is said that those who want to come it over General Jack—no easy thing to do—always approach him on his diamond side. He takes it as a compliment to be asked to show his collection, and does show it. But he is a good judge of character for all. The story goes that some thieves conspired to rob him by profiting by his pleasure in showing his treasures. There were three of them—nobby English fellows—who came over expressly to do the job, and thoroughly posted. They made his acquaintance, and in due course procured the invitation to see his diamonds. They claimed to be sporting men, ardent turfites, but connoisseurs in such things. They came to Jack's house one forenoon in a coach, and he received them alone, opened his safe, displayed all his treasures, went said, "is my Golconda specimen"—not very large, but remarkable for its brilliancy and pure water. This is my Brazilian—it is a bit off color, a suspicion of a canary tinge"—

Whack! smack! thwack. "You would, would you?" and with three successive blows of his fat white fist, his three English visitors were knocked down and put *hors du combat*. It was a mere suspicion on his part—something he saw in the men's faces, read in their eyes—but it saved his diamonds. He summoned aid, locked the safe, secured the men, and found them fully armed—pistols, burglar tools, handcuffs, rope, gag, chloroform, red pepper. He disarmed them, bundled them into the coach, and gave them twenty-four hours to leave the country.

One day General Jack had a visitor, a man of forty years, with grizzled hair and a stoop in his shoulders—a pallid face, somewhat bloated from long indulgence in liquors. You don't know me, General Jack?" said the man.

The general was puzzled a good deal. "Hombre, I've seen you somewhere. Stop—I have it! Good Lord, Cary, what have you done to yourself?"

"It's fifteen years ago, general," said Cary, apologetically.

"Only fifteen! Zounds! You were a handsome fellow then; I thought you were a genius. And your wife was lovely."

"Don't mention the past—she's a wreck—six children to care for; and I am—what you see. I want you to do something for me, before the black dog devours me."

"Hombre, it's the drink that does it."

"I want you to save me from the drink, general."

"How came it, Cary?"

It was the war, poverty, sickness, long struggles in adversity, long lassitude and loss of spirits, chagrin, all that turned in.

"I think I'm gone, general, but Margaret won't hear a word of it. She told me to come to see you and ask you to help me."

"Where is the little woman, Mark?"

He named a wretched tenement house. General Jack drummed on the table with his fat fingers a moment. "Not in want, I hope, Cary?" said he, at last.

"Not quite, general; but the times are hard; I can't get away, and there's no telling how long it will be before that comes, too."

"Come, let's go and see her," said the general, and Cary, without a word, led the way to his poor lodgings.

The general does not say much about the interview that ensued, but I know from other sources that the wife and children had a good supper that night.

"Come to my office—down town, here's the number—to-morrow, at eleven, Mark, and I'll talk with you. Madam, I'll see you again," and the general withdrew.

"See here, Mark," said the general, next day, "you're broke down. The little woman can't do anything with you, and your own backbone's turned to injun rubber."

"That is just about the conclusion I am coming to myself, general," said Cary, with pathetic sincerity.

"I know better!" cried Jack, vehemently pounding the table with his fist; "I mean to take you in hand now, and make a man of you!"

"I wish to Heaven you would!" cried Cary.

"I mean to! You're the very fellow I've been looking for this year and more. You're honest and capable—you know all about geology, minerology and all that sort of thing, don't you?—if you don't you can learn—stop! Listen! You are up to my diamond passion—well, there's where I want you! I want a man—an honest man—a capable man—to go to South Africa for me, and find me the biggest diamond there—a dozen of them, if you're so minded! Will you go? Stop! I'll take care of the little woman if you do, and provide for her if you don't come back. The sea voyage will give you a chance to taper off, drop the drink, build yourself up and all that; when you get there you'll be all right again, and then you can use your brains in finding me that diamond. I'll pay you good wages, and all you find is mine. It is a bargain? Strike hands on it if it is!"

"If Margaret says yes, I'll go, general. And God bless you, anybow."

"Come home to lunch with me then, and we'll ask her—she'll likely be there."

Not only she, but all the children were there, and in the newest of clothes, for Mrs. Jack had been at work too, and Mrs. Cary told her husband, with tears in her eyes: "We needn't go back to that dream of horror any more."

So it was all settled in a few minutes. Cary's family were to have the cottage on the general's farm and an ample allowance, the eldest boy and girl to go to school, and Cary himself to go after the big diamond. In a week Mark Cary sailed, with a chest full of books in which to study up the subject, and the little woman and her children were happy on the farm—happy, at least, as they could be with Cary away in quest of the big diamond.

How did that quest fare? I must let General Jack tell it in his own way, as he takes the key of his safe from his pocket, preparatory to opening it, and stands on the hearth before the grate, warming his stout calves, and emphasizing his narrative with gestures of the key.

"Never was mistaken in a man in all my life before that! Made all my money by looking in people's faces to see if I could trust 'em or no. And this here Mark Cary—well, there's half a million o' diamonds, great and small, in this here chest, let alone bonds, and I'd left him here with the safe open and nobody else in the house, and gone off say to Europe or the Sandwich islands, perfectly easy. But, you see—well there's such a thing perhaps as tempting people too far. Cary got along splendid at first. He wrote to his wife and me regular all along the voyage, and when he got to the Cape he sent a photograph that we might see how he was spruced up. I could see the old curls was coming back to his hair, the old fire to his eyes, the old roundness to his cheek—and the little woman was more in love with him than ever. He went up country, and by-and-bye his letters begin to come regular again, and diamonds, too—small ones, but one or two good-size ones, so that in their sum they might be taken to be worth full as much money as I had put up for him. One day he sends me a real brilliant two-carat fellow and simultaneous draws on me for £500, saying he was going to another place in the hope to find a diamond worth the venture.

"After that no more from Mark Cary. More than a year went by, and not a word did I get from him, nor did his wife no more than me. The little woman was well nigh crazy, and as I had no good news for her, I didn't tell her any. I had written in a private way to a correspondent of mine at Natal, and heard what I was afraid of—that Cary had gone all to the bad again—and it cut me deep; but I never let on, not even to my own wife. No news—eighteen months and more went by, and not a single word from Cary. I kept out of the little woman's way all I could, but one stormy night she burst in upon my wife and me, as wild as she could be. 'General Jack,' she says, wringing her hands, but never shedding a tear, and turning on it; 'General Jack, I cannot ask pe sioner of your bounty any longer! You are the best man that ever lived and I'm the most wretched of women, but that's no reason why I should keep on imposing upon you.' So I says to her: 'What's up?' for I was pretty sure now she had news of Mark, and nothing good. 'Have you heard from Cary?' 'General Jack,' she says, solemn like, 'I know my husband is dead.' I knew that he has been false to you, and it killed him! It's killing me!' I was struck all of a heap. 'Never mind, little woman, never mind!' I was going on to say, when my wife broke in. 'How did you learn all this, Margaret?' she asked. 'In a dream, a dreadful, awful dream!' said the poor creature, and then she broke down, burst out crying, and couldn't say any more. So we sets to work to console her the best way we could, but didn't make much headway at it. I told her I would be cruelly hurt if she didn't let me keep my promise to Mark, but her last word was she couldn't, daren't and wouldn't live on me.

"Just then the front door bell rang, and when William opened it, the raggedest buzzard of a man broke past him and came rushing into the sitting room here where we were. He hadn't a whole stitch nor a clean stitch on him, that fellow hadn't; his hair was long and wild and his beard also; his feet bare and his face would have won a premium for sharpness. All the same, that little woman knowed him as soon as he stopped at the door, turned white as a sheet, held her two hands together tight, and just sighed between her set teeth: 'Mark!' I thought she'd go over, but she was too true grit for that. He never noticed her, nor nothing else. He came straight up to me and kind o' studied his staggering feet by holding on to the table and looked me in the face and said, cool and calm like, but in a monstrous thin, reedy voice: 'General Jack, I've been a thief and a traitor, a sot and a vagabond, for more than a year; but I have lived long enough to make you amends. Here's your diamond; take it quickly, for I'm dying!' and he put a bundle of rags about as big as your two fists in my hand, and went over just like he was shot!

"The little woman gave one cry, half joy, half terror, and had him in her arms next instant, his head in her lap and she smothering him with kisses, while my wife, cool as a statue, turns to William and says: 'Have some soup made,' and first thing I saw she had the brandy bottle and a spoon and was down on her knees beside him. 'He's just starved to death, general, that's all,' says she. And I wasn't nowhere in that ring, while them women was bringing him round with little doses of beef tea and brandy, kisses and pattings, and calling him all the loving names in the dictionary. Bye-and-bye he sits up. 'Where is it?' says he, and makes me hand that parcel of old rags out of my pocket where I'd slipped it in the hurry of the moment, and unwrap and unwrap until out there shined—but sho! there are some things you cannot describe!

"His story was that he hadn't been at the new place more than a week before he lighted on the big diamond—kicked it up with his toe. He no sooner saw it than he knew it was a fortune for him if he kept it. Then, he says, the devil entered into him and tempted him, and he got on an all-fired rollicking bust, and run away to India to sell the stone to a rich maharajah there. But, just as he was concluding the bargain he ran away again. Then he landed in Australia, and kept up his jollification until he hadn't a red left; but all this time he held on to the diamond, because it was mine, not his. So one day he makes up his mind to come home, and works his passage across to California, and then, for fear lest he should again be tempted, or get robbed, begs and borrows his way home. Now, that I call pretty much of a temptation for a poor man to overcome; don't you? Look at the stone—it's worth $80,000 as it's cut, and that Mark Cary didn't know he was going to get a penny for it, outside his wages, as agreed on. But he brought her on, all safe! It isn't every man would do it—but the way I got rich was by looking in men's faces and seeing if they're honest. And I never was wrong in judging a man's character in my life."

General Jack will not tell you, what is nevertheless the fact, that, after his famous diamond was cut, he had it appraised, and paid Mark Cary its value, less the advances made to him and his family. He will not tell you of Cary's fine plantation and his fine prospects—of how he is a temperate man, a good citizen and the best of fathers and husbands—made so by General Jack's ministry. But he will show you the big diamond, if you call upon him, with exquisite pleasure, and relate to you with much gusto such portions of its history as do not reflect too great credit upon himself.

Widowhood.

It is claimed that Mrs. Thomas, the widow of the dynamite fiend, did not know of the crimes of her husband until after the Bremerhaven disaster. She was at Dresden and the authorities sent a detective to bring her up to Bremerhaven. She had heard about the great explosion there and fancied for awhile that her husband had been standing by and sustained some injury, but the detective, while concealing the facts of the case, intimated that Thomas had been wounded by his own hand. This intelligence increased her anxiety and dismay, and seemed to divert her attention from the curious crowd which gathered at every station on the route to see her, and it made her unmindful of their scrutiny.

On reaching Bremerhaven another detective awaited her, whose attendance, she imagined, had been secured by the kind forethought of her husband. While waiting on the platform for a cab she was surprised to find a vast concourse of people, apparently expecting some public demonstration and crowding all the streets and byways which opened on the main thoroughfare. Soon over the faces of the multitude a look of pity passed as there moved into view a long train of hearses, stretching far up the avenue, which, she was told, bore to the grave the victims of the explosion. The sorrow depicted on the faces of relatives who followed the sad cortege moved her womanly heart, and the tears of the wife were shed in pity for the victims of the husband's fatal plot. On reaching her hotel the inspector of police called upon her and from his lips she first heard the awful story of Thomas' crime. For a while she says she was unable to realize or comprehend what she had heard. In a state of stupor she asked the official to repeat it again, and during the subsequent examination to which she was submitted she had barely strength to answer the questions put her. On asking to see her husband the officials at first demurred, and afterward agreed to an interview only in the presence of witnesses and with the understanding that all conversation should be carried on in German, with which language, Mrs. Thomas says, her husband was quite unfamiliar. It was only when he was speechless and at the point of death that she was permitted to see him. In a large room in the hospital, whither he had been taken, Thomas lay. His breath came hard and labored, and his whole frame trembled convulsively when his fixed upon her face with a look of recognition, and when the doctors inquired if he knew her he pressed her hand tightly and strove, but in vain, to speak. For a few moments Mrs. Thomas was allowed to remain by the dying man, and soon after she was led away he breathed his last. Then began a series of examinations by both magistrates and curious persons of no official standing, coupled with suggestions from the German press which the American residents felt called upon to resent, until, wearied by this kind of persecution and longing to secure retirement from the unenviable publicity into which she had been brought, Mrs. Thomas came to America.

At present she is residing in New York with her four children, from whom she has sedulously concealed the knowledge of their father's crime and death. Left utterly penniless in her widowhood, it was only by the munificence of the American residents in Germany that she was enabled to pay the expenses of the voyage, and she is now without any resources whatever.

Feet of the Chinese Women.

A lady, writing in *St. Nicholas* of the Chinese at home, thus speaks of the girls and one of their noted peculiarities. She says, speaking of a young Chinese girl:

She had the tiny, pressed feet that the Chinese consider not only beautiful, but necessary to high breeding; and they were encased in the daintiest of satin slippers, embroidered in seed pearls. But finery could not hide the deformity produced by so unnatural a process, nor the awkward limp of the poor little lady as she leaned on the shoulders of her maidens in hobbling from room to room. I asked if the feet were still painful, and she replied that for the last two or three years a sort of numbness had succeeded the pain, but that formerly, and from her earliest recollection, her sufferings had been so intense that she would gladly have died; and that she had often, in frantic agony, torn off the bandages, and when they were replaced, shrieked and screamed till delirium, for a time, relieved the consciousness of suffering. But after the fifth year the pain gradually became less intolerable, she said, and now she did not think very much about it, except when the bandages were changed. Then the return of the blood to the feet was such torture as language could not describe. Yet in reply to my question on the subject, this gentle girl-wife said it would be cruel in a parent not to press the feet of his daughter, as he thereby shut her out from good society, and made a plebeian of her for life.

The bandages are always applied in early infancy, and before putting them on, all the toes except the first and second are doubled in beneath the soles of the feet. The length of the foot, after undergoing this painful operation, never exceeds five inches, and ordinarily is scarcely four.

The Dog and the Baker.

Sir Walter Scott tells us of one of his dogs that it one day furiously attacked the baker and was with great difficulty called off. But as the dog observed the baker coming every day to leave bread for the family, he began to regard him in a favorable light, and in time the dog and the baker became great friends. One day Sir Walter was telling somebody how the dog had attacked the baker, and immediately he began the story the dog skulked into the corner of the room, turned his face to the wall, hung down his ears and lowered his tail and displayed every sign of being heartily ashamed of himself. But when Sir Walter came to the end of the story and said: "But Tray didn't bite the baker," the dog turned round in a moment, jumped and frisked about and was evidently restored to his own good opinion. To try the dog, Scott repeated the story in different tones of voice, and in the midst even of other conversation, but it was always the same. Directly he began, the dog crept into the corner, but when he came to "but Tray didn't bite the baker," he always capered back again in triumph.

LED INTO TEMPTATION.

The Story of the Bank Robbery and an Incident Showing the Care that should be Exercised.

There will be a few days' sensation over the robbery of the New London bank, says the New York *Tribune*, and the unfortunate young teller will have his trial, go to prison, and then be forgotten. He had been in the employ of the bank for several years, and, as the facts show, trusted implicitly. His salary was nine hundred dollars a year. Could a young man be more plainly and directly led by his employers into temptation? With all their care and watchfulness against dishonest persons from without, and all their appliances to protect and defend their property from external assault, they left this young man to the largest possible responsibility, and paid him therefor a salary hardly larger than the wages of a common unskilled day laborer. Is it not plain that they should either have paid him more or watched him closer? Watched him, for his own sake, to put some barrier between him and the temptation daily before him. They saved a few dollars on his salary, and they risked their own property and his future to do it. There's a young man lost, but no money. Was it wise economy? Was it a reasonable care that they exercised?

In a corporation in the same town in which this robbery occurred, a gentleman was called a year or two ago to a responsible executive position. Entering upon his duties, he found that one young man in the employ of the company had been intrusted with almost absolute control of large sums of money. Returns were made to him, moneys paid and disbursed, with nothing like check or restraint upon him, and hardly any system by which the correctness of his accounts could be tested. The gentleman made it his first business to have a thorough overhauling of the books of the concern, and then to put in operation a plan of duplicate reports and returns and a complete system of checks and balances, whereby error or fraud could be detected at once. Some time after the organization of this system, the young man, who possessed, as he deserved, the entire confidence of his employers, said to the superintendent: "Mr. B., did you think I was dishonest that you made these changes in our methods of doing business and keeping accounts?" "No," was the reply; "I did not think you were dishonest, and I do not mean that you shall have any chance to be. It was as much for your sake as the company's that I directed the changes to be made. I meant to remove anything like temptation from you. I won't allow myself to be subjected to any such temptation, and so I have the same checks upon myself." That gentleman knew the weakness of human nature, and it was his philosophy to avoid by all means putting any strain upon it. It seems to us wise. There was Divine insight into the weakness and frailty of human nature in the prayer that asked not strength to resist, but that gave human helplessness voice in the aspiration: "Led us not into temptation."

Elephant Executing a Criminal.

[illegible] are not characterized by barbarity in a greater or less degree. We may, if we like, hold the theory in America that the execution of a criminal should be carried out as a deterrent to others rather than as society's revenge upon him personally for the offense committed; but with Indians such an argument would not hold water for a moment, and this is sufficiently proved by the refinements of torture which many of their modes of punishment involve, and which seem specially designed as much to gratify the morbid tastes of the beholders as to accomplish their ultimate design on the victim.

Although the English have done much to abolish these barbarous modes of execution in the different native states under their control, they still prevail in some parts of the Indian empire; notably at Hyderabad and at Baroda, from the latter of which capitals comes the following account of the mode of executing criminals with the elephant:

The wretched victim is bound hand and foot, and then by means of a rope tied round his waist, is secured to the hind leg of the elephant, which is then driven at a brisk trot through the streets of the city. Of course, at every movement of the animal's leg, the body of the man is lifted up and dashed violently against the ground; and it is well for him if one of these concussions should haply prove fatal, in which case his sufferings are at an end.

Otherwise the miserable wretch is taken outside the city, where he is placed with his head upon a stone, and the elephant, raising his enormous foot, crushes it as easily as a Nasmyth hammer would a Barcelona nut. However it may be disapproved on humanitarian principles, there can be no doubt that in the end the execution of a criminal in this fashion is decidedly effectual, and, diverted of the preliminary torture, less actually painful than many modes of inflicting death which prevail elsewhere.

Interesting Facts.

The number of seeds of wheat in one pound is 10,500.

The number of seeds in one pound of barley is 15,400.

The number of seeds in one pound of oats, 20,000.

The number of seeds in one pound of rye, 23,000.

The number of seeds in one pound of buckwheat, 25,000.

The number of seeds in one pound of red clover, 249,600.

The number of seeds in one pound of white clover, 686,400.

The number of varieties of verbrated animals is 20,000.

The number of varieties of birds is estimated at 6,000.

The number of varieties of reptiles will probably reach 2,000.

The number of varieties of fishes will probably reach 10,000.

There are about 250,000 species of animals in all.

A codfish has been found to produce 3,600,000 eggs or spawn.

A ling has been found to produce 19,200,060 eggs or spawn.

A herring weighing five ounces has been found to produce 36,000 eggs or spawn.

A mackerel weighing twenty ounces has been found to produce 454,000 eggs or spawn.

The Dog Trick.

You must entice a strange dog, the more unsociable the better, into the room. Then let one of the company take hold of its ears, and hold the dog still, while another ties his tail in a bow knot. If the dog has been properly trained, and does his part of the trick promptly, there will be four or five legs in the room full of dog's teeth before the final wrinkle is laid in that knot. This will teach the children to let a dog's tail retain the shape which nature has given it. Any dog of ordinary sagacity can be taught to perform this trick in two or three days' practice. A terrier is generally considered better for this experiment than a bull dog, because it doesn't hold on so long, and knows when it has had enough.

SHOTT'S RAILROAD TRIP.

Sharing his Seat with a Young Lady, and Interviewed by Mrs. Shott.

Mr. Shott hadn't been out of Detroit in seven years, when, the other day, business called him to Chicago. Mrs. Shott wanted to go along, but he said that times were too hard, he didn't want to have the bother of taking care of her, and she was compelled to remain at home. He reached home in the evening, after an absence of two days, and as he sat eating his supper he observed:

"I tell you it was a long ride, and I'm glad you didn't go."

"Lonesome, was it?" she asked.

"It would have been fearful if I hadn't had a young lady in the seat with me," he replied.

"What! A young lady in the seat with you!"

"That is—that is—you know the car was crowded," he said.

"And you offered her half your seat?"

"I—that is, she sat down there," he stammered.

"Mrs. Shott's ears grew red and her eyes snapped.

"And so it was lonesome, was it? You didn't speak to her, I suppose?" inquired the wife.

"Why, I—I spoke once or twice, of course."

"Nice young lady, I suppose?"

"Well, no, I can't say she was."

"And there you sat and looked your sweetest, and I'll bet you passed yourself off as a single man."

"I don't know as I did," he replied, as he drank his tea.

"Did you inform her that you were married and had three children?" she demanded.

"I don't remember, though I presume I did."

"You presume you did! Well, I presume you didn't. I know just how you sat up there and pretended to be a rich widower, and took care of her sachels, and bought pop corn and illustrated papers for her!"

Mr. Shott inqnired if there was any more biscuit.

"It's a nice operation your coming home and expecting to find hot biscuit for you!" she went on. "Why didn't you ask if that young lady could make biscuit? Why didn't she come home to tea with you?"

"Nancy, don't be foolish," he observed.

"Don't be foolish! Who is foolish? Here I was scrubbing around and baking and patching, and breaking my back, and you were braced up in a seat beside a young lady, stroking those yellow whiskers and talking about your bonds and mortgages and your lonely widower life."

"I wasn't," he replied.

"Daniel, did that girl ride all the way from Chicago with you?" asked Mrs. Shott, as she toyed with the handle of the milk jug.

"Did she? Lemme see!" he mused, as he helped himself to the butter.

"You know she did!" shouted Mrs. Shott.

"If she got off at any of the stations I didn't see her," he admitted.

"And there you sat and sat, and rode and rode, and you paid out the money we need so much in the house for peawallet!"

"My wallet?"

"Yes, sir, your wallet!"

"What for, Nancy?"

"I want to see your wallet!"

"It's the same one I always had."

"You left home with twenty-six dollars, and I know exactly what the trip cost. Fare to Chicago and back, seventeen dollars. Hotel bill, two dollars. I'll allow one dollar more for incidentals, and now where's that six dollars?"

"I—I"—he stammered.

"You what?"

"I met Green down by the depot and lent him four dollars."

"Daniel Shott, who is Green, and where does he live?"

Daniel didn't reply.

"Daniel Shott, you've lied to me!" she exclaimed. "You didn't want to take me along owing to the hard times. You said I'd bother you. If I'd been along you'd have growled four times a mile about the bother and the expense, and there you went and bothered about a young lady and squandered four dollars on her, and here I've worn those old shoes seven months to save expense!"

"I'll get you a new pair pretty soon," he replied.

"You will, eh! When?"

"Before the fourth of July, anyhow."

"You can squander four dollars on an unknown girl and make me wait four months for shoes, can you?"

"What unknown girl?"

"Daniel Shott"—

And the milk pitcher came down on his head, she caught him by the necktie, and the oldest boy ran out doors and yelled, "Fire!" Several of the neighbors ran over, but Mrs. Shott met them at the door and said it was only a burning chimney. When they asked for Mr. Shott she remarked:

"Mr. Shott doesn't feel a bit well and is covered up on the lounge!"

A Romance of Chicago.

One evening a pale, thin woman, meanly clad, was seen shivering on the doorstep of a fashionable mansion on Ashland avenue. Her whole appearance betokened poverty and misery. The master of the house, a comparatively young man, clad in a costly fur overcoat, ran up the steps at the same moment and gave the poor creature a quarter, which she took with profuse manifestations of gratitude. It seems romantic, but it is a fact that, eleven years ago, that young woman lived in that same mansion, the beautiful, accomplished and idolized daughter of wealthy parents.

Two suitors sought her hand—one was a fashionable young man, the other the plumber's apprentice, who, while visiting her father's lordly mansion to thaw out the water pipes, saw and loved the beautiful apparition. He proffered his suit in a blunt, manly style, told her that his time would soon be out, and showed her how the bills were made out to meet her objection as to his lack of fortune. The haughty and infatuated girl rejected his suit and married the handsome young man with whom she sat up housekeeping in the costly mansion on Ashland avenue. Wonderful are the alterations of fortune.

The plumber rose steadily, became wealthy, and purchased the family mansion, when the young husband was compelled, through going short on No. 2 spring at an inopportune moment, to sell out his property. The young husband took to drink, and finally was buried in a pauper's grave, and a few evenings afterward his starving widow asked and received alms on the doorstep of a house formerly her own from the hands of her discarded plumber lover, now its owner and a millionaire.

PATRIOTIC.—The patriotism of the Bay City Light Guards, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, has risen to such a degree that they are determined to march all the way from there to the Centennial exposition, a distance by rail of one thousand and thirty miles. They will start about the twenty-fifth of May, and they expect to make the trip in forty-one marching days.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Agricultural Building—Arrangements for the Display, Etc.—Interesting Statistics.

A correspondent, writing from Philadelphia, says: The agricultural building is not yet completed, but workmen are so concentrating their energies upon it that it will be ready in season. It will be built almost entirely of wood and glass, and cover more than ten acres. It will consist of a central nave crossed by three transepts, both nave and transepts being composed of Howe truss arches of a Gothic form. The nave will be 826 feet long by one hundred feet wide, each end projecting one hundred feet beyond the square of the building, with a height of seventy-five feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept will be of the same height and one hundred feet broad; the two end transepts seventy feet high and eighty feet broad. The four courts inclosed between the nave and transepts, and also probably the four spaces at the corner of the building, having the nave and end transepts for two of their sides, will be roofed and form places for exhibits.

Thus the ground plan of the building will be a parallelogram of 465 by 630 feet. Its outside will be rather imposing in size and color, but its interior, sheltering the ponderous and homely utensils of the yard and farm, will have no other finish than an alum wash over rough timber. It will be full, lighted by lantern skylights, and direct from the roof by a system of skylights and ventilators combined. In the immediate vicinity will be stock yards for the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.

For the exhibition, at work, of reapers, plows and drills, a farm of forty-seven acres has been secured at Neshamoney station, seventeen miles distant, on the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad. Another farm, of the same acreage, adjoining, and sowed with grain, is secured, in case the number of reapers for trial shall warrant its use. And about three-quarters of a mile this side of Neshamoney, at Eddington station, still another farm of some fifty acres, for reapers, and a farm of forty-two acres, for mowers, have been reserved.

All and much more than the space in the agricultural building has been applied for, and the head of the department has been compelled to solicit the director general's permission to erect additional buildings. At present, the assignment of space is:

To England and all her colonies, except Canada, 18,745 square feet; Canada, 10,694 square feet; France, 15,574 square feet; Russia, 6,785 square feet; Spain, 6,000 square feet; Netherlands, 4,276 square feet; Germany, 4,875 square feet; Belgium, 1,801 square feet; Austria, 2,932 square feet; Sweden, 2,603 square feet; Norway, 1,530 square feet; Denmark, 806 square feet; Portugal, 1,020 square feet; Japan, 1,665 square feet; Siam and other Eastern countries, 7,220 square feet; Brazil, 4,657 square feet; Chili, 2,453 square feet; Peru, 1,632 square feet; Argentine Republic, 969 square feet; Liberia, 1,536 square feet. Total, 89,473 square feet.

The total space in the agricultural building is 236,572 square feet, therewill be principally of wines and wool, and that from many other foreign countries will be restricted to special products. In the department of agricultural machinery England and France are the only countries that are likely to seriously compete, and I have been disappointed, since my last visit to Philadelphia, to find that the rivalry from England is to be much less formidable than was at first expected. A very unsatisfactory explanation of British reluctance to send over machinery to compete with the American is given at the agricultural bureau, where it is thought our protective tariff deprives English manufacturers of farm implements of the hope of any advantage to themselves from the display of their wares in the United States.

Although the agricultural building is not finished, all objects for exhibition will be received now and at any time. Woods, grains, grasses, wool, flax, cotton, agricultural machinery and every thing else, except fruits and other perishable articles, and live stock, must be located before April 19, 1876. Fruits will be admitted in their season, and models in plaster or wax may be substituted for tropical fruits. Vegetables and other perishable products will also be admitted in their season. Dairy products will be exhibited from the first to the fifth of each month. As in the machinery building, shafting and steam power will be furnished gratuitously to exhibitors only for the purpose of exhibiting the machinery in operation. Cotton gins, sugar presses, plantation mills, thrashers, fanning mills—the operations of these will be shown.

Manufacturers competing in the field will be at liberty either to use the machines they place on exhibition in the building, or may use less costly ones, provided they are indentical in construction and working parts.

The live stock display will be held in September and October. The periods devoted to each

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Mar. 22, 1876.

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WORSE THAN BLUNDERING.

The Democrats do not succeed well in the *role* of reformers. It does not suit their tastes, habits, or inclinations, and they get on in it something as an old toper who should undertake to lecture on temperance, wetting his whistle with blackstrap or brandy after every pause They seem to have been so tickled at the discovery of a mare's nest in the War Department which they could use for political capital that they kept the matter from the knowledge of the Republican members of the committee as long as possible, and only reluctantly admitted them into the secret at last. But they blundered fatally at the business. They let MARSH, the most important witness against BELKNAP they had, escape from their hands and from the country in spite of the warning of Mr. BABS, and now the impeachment business over which they made such a demonstration hangs in mid-air, a mortifying exhibition of Democratic incompetency. They accused the Cabinet of scaring MARSH away; but the Cabinet did not hold its meeting till that rascal, who had been dismissed by CLYMER, was crossing the Canada line. They raved because the civil court asked the members of the committee to furnish the data for a suit against BELKNAP to the Grand Jury, when they were already under the protection of the House and could not have been taken out of it by force. In short, they have bungled and blundered through the whole business from the outset by trying to use a public misfortune for a private partisan end, and squeeze political capital out of a national calamity. Every move they make in the investigation business shows their ignorance and incompetency, and their unwillingness to go to the bottom of the matter and propose a real remedy in a thorough reform of the civil service proves their lack of earnestness. It begins to look as though there were a Democratic cat under the meal which they are afraid of exposing, for it is hard to believe a set of Congressional politicians are half as stupid as these Democratic managers appear to be.

THE TRUE USE OF CAPITAL.

Capital should be kept in motion. ling blocks in the way of progress. Their hoarded wealth was drawn from the common current that keeps the arm of labor in motion. It is wrong. Buried capital is a robbery of the public.

We hold that it is the duty of every man in possession of capital to use it instead of hoarding it. He should throw it out in the current of trade; build up new enterprises of local industry, giving employment to the honest toiler, the mechanic and the artisan, who, in turn, will aid in building up the city, and in giving a stronger and healthier tone to public sentiment.

Whatever of local advancement any section enjoys it owes it to the working man and the *live* men of business, who build and control our manufactories. They are workers who contribute to make labor and capital productive. It is the arm of labor that forges out the real wealth of the country, and it is capital wisely employed that sustains this labor. Hoarded wealth, like the dead sea, never turns a wheel nor drives a mill. The active stream must do the work.

BUT ONE SENTIMENT.

The attempt to saddle BELKNAP'S crime upon the Republican party is as senseless as the attempt to saddle the crime of a defaulting employe on the man he has robbed, and whose confidence he has abused. If the Republican party should justify the wrong done, or attempt to shield the fallen Secretary from the punishment he deserves, then his crime would in a measure become the crime of the party. But neither will be done. Throughout the country Republicans are united in denouncing the transgression, and the loud demands, for justice which come from all quarters show that the honor of the party and the purity of its intentions are as assured as ever.

Democracy has screened its official criminals, but the Republican party, never.

As it was no excuse for the first of his race that the woman tempted him to his ruin; as Sampson, himself a giant, proved a wenkling in the lap of a fast woman, but was not the less a sinner because she enticed him; so it is no palliation of a man's crime that his wife was first in the transgression. Human responsibility is not limited by marriage ties, and they who sin together must each bear the burden it entails. And then the blasted future: a tainted house: a dishonored name: shame, remorse, despair: for in this world there is no place of repentance though sought carefully with tears. The ruin is final and remediless in the life of man. God help him whom no man can help now.

Gen. W. R. Cox, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, was arrested on Thursday last on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner CASSADY, at Wilmington, charged with conspiracy with four of the Commissioners of Robeson county to deprive R. M. NORMENT of his seat in the late Constitutional Convention.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for April opens a wide range of pleasant and instructive reading, and is marked by vigor and variety. The anonymous author of "A Carnival of Rome" gives the second and concluding part of that story; Bayard Taylor is represented by a spirited Pennsylvania Ballad 'Jane Reed;" and this is followed by an essay from G. P. Lathrop on "Early American Novelists," and a poem by Edgar Fawcett. The next paper, "At Litzen," is a rich and brilliant picture, by J. K. Hosmer, of the battle in which the famous Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden fell, in 1632. William Howit sends from the Tyrol a musical poem on "Autumn Days," and Mr. Wilson Flagg, a worthy successor of Thoreau, contributes some excellent and homely advice about "Rural Architecture" and village scenery in general. Mr. Lathrop follows with a ballad called "Bride Brook." Few readers will think of passing by Mr. Howell's sixth number of "Private Theatricals," which shows more passion and variety of action than any previous production of this popular novelist; and Miss Phelps's "Told in Confidence"—a delicate piece of versification will find its way to the hearts of many. Fanny Kemble's "Old Woman's Gossip" flows on, full of amusing and interesting reminiscence, through a ninth chapter; and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a "Memorial Tribute," enwreathes the memory of Dr. Howe with some thoughtful stanzas. With all this, *The Atlantic* does not neglect the purely useful; for Colonel Waring adds to its contents a paper of universal value on a new Belgian system of pneumatic drainage. The body of the number is completed by a curious and picturesque article on Boston life at the time of the Revolutionary siege, from H. E. Scudder. The editorial section contains twenty pages of criticisms on new books, music, and on pictures by Ernest Longfellow and Henry Bacon. This portion should be read with care: it is the work of the best writers, though their names are not given, and forms a peculiar means of culture.

THE NEWHAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election in New Hampshire was looked for with more than usual interest. This is always the case in Presidential campaign years. The result surpasses the most sanguine expectations o Republicans everywhere. There is a clean sweep and a grand victory. The Governor is elected by over 3000 majority—a large increase—and nine out of twelve Senators and five out of six Counselors are republican, and in the Assembly there is a republican majority of at least twenty-five, securing a Republican in place of Senator Cragin, whose term expires in March 1877. A friend writes us saying: "The Democratic party of New Hampshire is at rest in its winding sheet, and the Republican victory is complete at every point?" In referring to it the *Tribune*, an independent paper says:

The dullest Democrat can read in the election returns from New Hampshire the answer of the people to the behavior of his party in Congress. It proposes repudiation; the people recoil. It incorporates an apologia for Confederate flag in the faces of loyal men of the North; the people answer with indignation.

NEVER PUNISH THEIR THIEVES.

Who ever heard tell of the Democrats punishing prominent malefactors in their own party. On the other hand they honor and promote them. We do not now refer to FLOYD and THOMPSON and TOUCEY and HOWELL COBB. We come to later times and briefly call attention to the following notable instances.

MAYO, the defaulting Democratic State Treasurer of Virginia, is a lionized leader of the party.

JONES, the Democratic State Treasurer of Georgia, who stole over a half a million, is urged as a candidate for Vice President.

Gov. PORTER, of Tennessee, is openly charged with selling the contract to build the State Penitentiary for a bribe. The Democratic party of that State propose to re-nominate him.

ROBBINS, who as State Senator sold his vote for $20, was promoted by the Democratic party to a seat in Congress.

In the language of the *Era* we add: Keep it before the people, that the Republican party never fails to punish its corrupt officials whenever and wherever found.

Keep it before the people, that the Democratic party never fails to reward the thieves in its ranks whenever opportunity offers.

GEN. ALLAN RUTHERFORD FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Near two years ago, while on a visit to the National Capital, we made the acquaintance of Gen. ALLAN RUTHERFORD then Third Auditor of the Treasury. We had long and favorably known him by reputation. We found him to be a pleasant, affable, whole-souled gentleman, and the result of the acquaintance then made, which has been kept up, has been to increase our respect for and confidence in him.

Gen. RUTHERFORD belongs to the Cape Fear section of North Carolina, and as he is about to return home in a short time, we suggest his name as a very proper one for Secretary of State. His ability, his knowledge of public men and measures, and his great personal popularity would add strength to our State ticket. We shall have something more to say on this subject.

The traditional penalty for refusing a leap year proposal from a young lady is to furnish her with a new silk dress. Young men, remember this and beware. —*Ex.*

We know a good many girls who are in need of silk dresses, but are afraid to risk this mode of obtaining them. The bachelors of Elizabeth City are so penurious that they would accept any kind of an offer rather than lay out the necessary collateral to buy—*fifty yards* of silk!

The Raleigh *News* has been publishing grave charges of malfeasance and corruption against Dr. W. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State. This was done during his recent visit North. On his return he has published a card of denial and has sued the proprietors of the *News* for libel, laying the damages at $50,000. In addition to his positive denial of the charges he publishes affidavits from other gentlemen clearly showing that he is innocent.

The editors of the *Albemarle Times* both Senior and Junior—the one at Washington, the other at Windsor—delight in aiming shots at us. All right, gentlemen, fire away. Only remember the fate of the indiscreet man whose gun recoiled and "knocked its owner over."

The crowning act in the great drama known as the British Invasion of North Carolina was the Battle of Moore's Creek, near Wilimngton The hundredth anniversary of the battle was duly celebrated on the 29th ult.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Chowan County.

EDENTON, N. C., March 15th. 1876.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Since Monday the 6th of March our Spring Term of Superior Court has been in session and considerable business has been transacted. We noticed among the lawyers in attendance from abroad, Judge Albertson, Thos. H. Gilliam; Col. W. F. Martin, T. C. Skinner, W. N. Newbold, Solicitor Whedbee, Col. S. B. Spruil, and the resident attorneys Messrs. Aug. M. Moore, Oct. Coke, Maj. Gilliam and W. D. Pruden.

We learn that most of the cases on the State Docket were trivial, and nearly every offender was convicted. One case State vs Aaron Wright for attempt at rape, was prosecuted by Solicitor Whedbee and Messrs. Gilliam and Pruden, and for the defendant Mr. A. M. Moore appeared. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to Penitentiary but has appealed to the Supreme Court' is now ont on bail. Another case State vs Dimock Harris, Solicitor Whedbee for the State and Gilliam and Pruden for defendant, resulted in verdict of guilty, and the defendant sentenced to three years in Penitentiary for Larceny

The only civil cases tried were Coffield vs Warren et als. This was a land snit and occupted nearly two days in its trial and was strongly contested on both sides. Messrs. Gilliam and Pruden for Plaintiff and A. M. Moore and Coke for defendants, The jury in a few minutes returned a verdict for the defendants, The other case R. W. Smith vs Oct. Coke Trustee and others resulted in verdict for Plaintiff, A. M. Moore for Plaintiff and Coke, Gilliam and Pruden for defendants. There were many other matters disposed of during the Term, but several important suits still remain for trial at next Term.

Large quantities of Fish are being shipped on ice by Steamers every night and our beautiful Bay presents quite a lively view every day, when the schooners and boats are coming from and going to the Fisheries. This is a very extensive business, and is every year being more fully developed.

The truck farms around here are looking very well, and those engaged in the pea crop seem well satisfied with their prospects. The best peas we have seen are those belonging to Sheriff Brinkley and M. A. M. Moore's.

We saw Col. Lindsey on the streets a few days since, and Judge Moore and his brother Jno. A. Moore, Esq., of Halifax passed through on their way to Martin Court.

Very little is said about politics, the people seeming to be more interested in their farming and fishing than anything else. Merchants complain of hard times, but we consider this a good sign, that the people are living within their means.

The Fund for the Insane.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I understand it is reported that the Board of Commissioners of this County, have misappropriated or mismanaged the Fund paid by the State, to reimburse the County for the support of the insane. The charge is entirely untrue, and is made by, and finds credence with, none but the unimformed. It is based upon the fact that the Commissioners pay *County Orders* to the persons who maintain the Insane, while they put the *money* paid by the State, in the County Treasury. Under the existing law, (Acts 1874—1875, page 318), this is the only way in which money can be obtained from the State for this purpose. The Act does not appropriate the money to the lunatic himself, or to the person who maintains him, but to the county. Before the money can be collected however, the county must first issue an order, to be used for the support of the lunatic, for an amount equal to that claimed from the State; and the Chairman of the Board is required to make oath that this has been done, in order to get the claim audited at all. It will therefore be seen that if any other course than that which now prevails, were adopted, all the money expended by the Commissioners for the support of our Insane would be a total loss to the county.

I will say further in justice to the Commissioners, that this whole matter has been conducted under my direction and advice as their counsel, and that under the law it has not only been *properly* conducted but conducted in the *only* way in which it is possible to obtain one dollar of the fund for the Insane, appropriated by the State. I call public attention to the Act of Assembly on the subject already cited,

Very Respectfully,
W. F. POOL,

Elizabeth City, N. C., March 20, 1876.

Judge Albertson for Attorney General—The Party United in the First District.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

In your issue of March 1st, I notice there is a strong feeling in favor of nominating Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON for Attorney General. The counties on this side of the Sound most heartily endorse it. He is a man of eminent ability and is especially fitted for the place. His name will add strength to the State ticket.

At one time he was spoken of for Congress, but the position of Attorney General would, no doubt, be more in accordance with his habits and tastes. Let Eastern North Carolina send a united delegation to the State Convention for Judge Albertson.

In later issues of the CAROLINIAN I see several names recommended for Congress. They are good Republicans—both men of ability and courage. It is only such men we must nominate—a man who will fearlessly meet his competitor on every stump before the people. We must not, we will not make the mistake we did the last time. The Democrats are confidently expecting division in our ranks. They are reckoning without their host. The Republicans will be united this time, and what's more, *they will elect their nominee.*

WASHINGTON.

Mar. 16th, 1876.

Lodge of Good Templars.

On the 17th inst., N. B. Broughton, G. W. C. T. lectured in the Baptist Church at this place and organized Edystone Lodge of Good Templars. The membership consists of 19. The following were elected the officers: J. S. Wilcox, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. B. Culpepper, W. V. T.; E. F. Sawyer, W. C.; John T. Price, W. S.; Geo. R. Bright, W. F. S.; Miss Ida Bland, W. T.; A. J. Bateman, W. M.; Miss Anna Jones, W. J. G.; John Ballance, W. O. G. and J. S. Waugh, P. W. C. T. **

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Gratuitous Advice.

This advice is not always acceptable, but doubtless in many instances much benefit would be derived if it was promptly acted upon. No section of the country is exempt from disease and many regions has its "ills that flesh is heir to." To know the best means of combatting this common enemy with the least injury to our pockets and taste, is certainly a great advantage. At this season we must expect Torpid Liver, congested spleen, vitiated bile and inactive bowels, and all prudent persons should supply themselves with TUTT'S LIVER PILLS which will stimulate the liver, relieve the engorged spleen, determine a healthy flow of bile, thus regulating the bowels and causing all unhealthy secretions to pass off in a natural manner. Remember that "an ounce of preventive is worth more than a pound of cure." no-11-37-2.

A Democratic paper, the Detroit *Post* has a correct view of the true inwardness of affairs. It says:

When Belknap was married the marriage notice announced that "the bride was given away by her distinguished kinsman, the Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio." Pendleton is a Democratic aspirant for the Presidency. He gave away Mrs. Belknap, and Mrs. Belknap gave away Belknap, and Belknap gave away Heister Clymer, and Heister Clymer gave away the whole Democratic House. It was the most remarkable give away of modern times.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

NOTICE!

U S INTERNAL REVENUE

Special Taxes,

MAY 1, 1876, TO APRIL 30, 1877!

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX,

his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1st, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 000
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 000

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Thomas Powers, Collector of Interna Revenue at New Berne and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876.
40—4t.

SEE HERE. If you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these, Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 50; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 0c; How to write shorthand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 35c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 90c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our lreulars. It will pay you to deal with us, Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY Why pay double prices for goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers, In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper, Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address at once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. DOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents. Sent free for two stamps. Address,

St. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.
24.-1y.

THE

North Carolinian.

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and the Best Interests of the First District of North Carolina.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869, AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated

TERMS:

Two Dollars and ten cents in advance, which include pre payment of postage.

Address, PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finel illustrated, and containing an elegant colore Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just Issued. See Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 35 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies, Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address
C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
23-2m 338 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

New Hard ware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a genera supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

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FISH! FISH!!

I AM CATCHING PLENTY OF *FISH* AT DR. **Pool's** Fishery, on Newbegun Creek, and will sell them cheap. Come early—They are unusually large and fine. I am also operating a small Seine at **Perry's** Fishery and would be glad to see my old friends at either of the places.

37-2t WM. GREAVES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,
AND
Ornamental Art Work
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Manufactured By The
Meridian Brittania Co.,
550 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS*—XII.

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, S and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM MORPHINE and INTEMPERANCE cured; painless, no publicity, etc. No Inconvenience. An antidote that speaks for its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 272 pages, a private counselor to the married and unmarriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, 100 wonderful secrets, latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

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Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

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I put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ELECTION NOTICE.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Pasquotank County held at their office on Saturday February 19th. 1876 the following order was adopted:

Whereas, on the 7th day of August 1873 the qualified electors of this county having voted to subscribe Forty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Atlantic Coast Railway Co. or any other Company, it is proposed to make the subscription *Sixty Five Thousand Dollars*, including said Forty Thousand dollars, and that the said sum of Sixty Five Thousand Dollars be subscribed to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, said subscription to be in the bonds of the County at par; said bonds to be coupon bonds, the $40,000 to be paid in 20 years after date of issue as voted and the additional $25,000 in 30 years after date of issue, the whole to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum payable semi-annually; The Bonds to be issued and paid to the President of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company in the following manner and upon the following conditions:

One thousand dollars when the road is graded, bridged and tied to and across the Pasquotank River, and then pro rata at the end of every thirty days with the amount paid by the Company to the Contractor for actual work done or material furnished, the proportion to be as $65,000, the total amount of county subscription, bears to the total amount agreed to be paid the Contractor for building the road, provided that $15 000 of the county bonds are reserved and not paid until the first car passes over the entire road, and provided further that no portion of said bonds be delivered until the road is located and the right of way secured from Elizabeth City to Norfolk harbor.

Therefore it is ordered that the said question of the subscription and conditions be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this county.

Second, That a poll be opened at the regular places of election in the several election precincts of this county on Saturday the 25th day of March next ensuing for the purpose of testing the sense of the qualified electors of this county on the same; that notice be given by the Chairman of this Board as provided by law; that tickets be prepared for said election with the words "Approved" for such electors as may be in favor of the subscription and conditions and the words "Not Approved" for such as may be opposed.

Third, That in the event of the Rail-Road subscription being crrried by a vote of the people FRANK VAUGHAN, of Eliz. City C. WILSON HOLLOWELL, of Nixonton, and JOHN H. PERRY, of Mount Hermon, be and are hereby appointed Trustees, empowered, authorized and directed to take charge of the printing of the Bonds and retain them in their possession in blank; that as soon as the said Trustees are made satisfied that the Railroad Company has complied with the conditions they proceed to issue the Bonds in accordance with said conditions by having them filled up and signed by the Chairman and Clerk of this Board, with the County seal affixed, and countersigned by the Trustees, and paid over, in such amounts only at each time the conditions are met.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n.
TNOS. P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that said Election will be held at the regular polling places in the several precincts of this County on [illegible]

JOHN T. PRICE,
Sheriff.

February 23rd, 1876,
36-4t.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases, the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire anti-faction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

Fishing Material

FOR SALE.

The material belonging to the Fishery formerly owned by Hollowell & Perry, at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, N. C. will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS

The material consists of seeine, rope, windlasses, capstands, fish stands, barrels, No. 8 cooking stove, boat; oars, and all the material sufficient for making a seine to fish 1000 yards.

For terms apply to C. W. Hollowell at Elizabeth City, N. C., C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va. or to W. W. Graves at the Fishery. 33-2w.

1871. THE 1876.

ERA.

—:o:—

Published in the City of Raleigh.

—:o:—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,

$2.10 a Year in Advance.

Address,

W. M. BROWN,
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the first places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINT
AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towelling,
White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Pants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi[illegible]
and 1-2 B[illegible]
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES:

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the to the popularity of the "peoples' paper" the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. 16th year, large 8 page 40 column paper, illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Rogues' Corner" or expose of Swindlers, Rogues and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers, Read by 150,000 delighted subscribers, established 1865 and never suspends, or fails to appear *on time*. It is a "family paper" and a *complete* family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fail not to subscribe NOW.

FOUR charming French chromos are given FREE to every one paying $1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are *Worth $1* each, and are BEAUTIES, all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader you *cannot* the BANNER, you MUST try it. It costs very little only 75 cents a year for paper, or $1 for paper and *four* beautiful 8x10 chromos all sent prepaid. Sent three mos. for only 10 cents. TRY IT ONCE. Send for samples, or better, 10 cents and receive it 3 mos.

Address,
BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $100,000 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery Glassware, Fancy Goods, (1000 articles) and all descriptions. Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Soaps &c., &c. Also 50,000 Books of all kinds and styles

WORTH DOUBLE, These goods are worth $2 to $3.50 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 67,000 delighted patrons testify to the benefit of our GREAT SALE and in our paper hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons in the past three years. READER, you can save money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere, if you deal with us, We want agents EVERYWHERE. We pay large commissions. *No* risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue &c., THEN SEND NOW Address, H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E DOLLAR SALE, 33

...TH CAROLINIAN

...NESDAY MAR. 22D 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

...lizabeth City is 50 miles South East of ... Va. Parties coming here from the ... should take passage on the Bay line ... which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev... ..., and arrive at Portsmouth the next ... in time to connect with the Elizabeth ... steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ The Communication of the Coun... Attorney, respecting the "Fund for the Insane" ought to set at rest the stories circulated respecting it.

☞ Let every voter in the county go to the polls on Saturday. It is the turning point. One vote may settle it. Do not let this chance pass bye.

☞ Bishop LYMAN, of the Episcopal Church, will be here on Sunday next, the 26th. He will visit Woodville on the 27th, Hertford on the 29th, Edenton on the 31st and Plymouth on April 2d.

☞ If you stub your toe on a chair, or ... on a tent pin, don't say anything ... with "d" or "h." That would ... Simply remark: "The Dem... party is great for the currency ...

☞ A boy who begins life by ... may be considered ruined. ... ever does himself or the com... any good, and will generally be a ... to the locality where he is, and a ... to his friends. It is to be found ... Elizabeth City has its share of this ... of boys.

☞ From a programme sent us we see that two of our young colored men are elected to deliver orations before the class of the College Department of Harvard University at Washington, D. C., on the 26th inst., to wit: ROOKS TURNER, subject: "The Wonders of Nature," and WILEY LANE, subject "Government of Divine Origin."

☞ In reply to the inquiry of "Civis" about the Black Hole of Calcutta, we would state that on the 18th day of May 1756, Calcutta was captured from the English by the Nabob of Bengal. The English Governor fled, leaving many English citizens and soldiers to be taken prisoners. These, 146 in number, were taken and confined in the prison of the garrison, known as the "black hole," and of the number 123 perished in a single night from suffocation.

☞ The opponents of the railroad are not working openly, but they are busy for all that. They are operating secretly, insidiously, clandestinely. They are mainly depending on mis-representation and roor back stories manufactured to influence the timid and ignorant. That new will not succeed in their plottings against the best interests of the people we verily believe, but let the friends of the road keep on working. Better have a few hundred votes over than one vote under the legally required number. Let there be no "let up" until the sun goes down on the 25th.

☞ In the town houses are empty, lots are unimproved and business is dull; in the country thousands of acres of land are lying idle because farmers cannot sell at paying prices, what they raise. And yet there are those who oppose the very agency that will change all this! Let the people, in both town and county, vote for their interests—vote for what will bring us life and activity and prosperity. *Vote up every next Saturday for the railroad.*

☞ When we set down and consider the matter the thought forces itself upon us that the Creator must hold us accountable for the manner in which we use the advantages he has vouchsafed us. Here he has given us a climate, a soil, a country unsurpassed in possibility for improvement and development and wealth and how have we utilized them? We have gone along scratching out a mere living, and hardly that, while other sections less favored have made rapid strides forward and are to day enjoying the fruits of their co-operation with nature. In New England, New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere where one-half of the year is bleak winter and where the soil requires vastly more labor to make it productive the people are prosperous and independent. And why? Because they have made the very best use of what they had. They have spent money for internal improvements and railroads and they are reaping ten fold. Until we do this we never can see real prosperity Then let us all on Saturday next go and deposite our ballots in favor of what will give us a start in the right direction. Let us vote for the railroad subscription.

☞ We heard a man say the other day: "Well I'm getting tired of this long agitation about the railroad. It has been talked about now three years and we have no railroad yet." All of which is true, but isn't it the history of all great enterprises that they have been the result of slow processes in their completion? The earth we inhabit was millions of years undergoing its formation. There are some things that are done instantly, but they are generally destructive agencies. The tornado, the hurricane, the ravages of fire and water create great changes. But millions of years ago God laid the foundations of this dwelling place of ours. One stratum after another was formed, till at last the earth assumed its present formation. And here we have a spot as beautiful as any, and yet because we have not kept pace with the spirit of progress and improvement manifested in much less favored spots we are far, far in the rear. It took time, it required effort and demanded much patience to complete the enterprises that have accomplished so much elsewhere. But their friends *persevered* and in the end won. So now and here. We must keep on and we will succeed.

☞ Gold at New York 114¼, cotton 13, corn 63. At Norfolk, cotton 12¼ corn 56c.

☞ In the case of W. W. GRIFFIN et al vs the Commissioners of Pasquotank County the judgement has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. As soon as we receive the opinion we will publish it. We reserve comments 'til then.

☞ Let any man who has any doubts about the absolute security of the county bonds under the order submitted to the people ask Col. MARTIN or any other respectable lawyer about the matter and they will satisfy them that they will be perfectly safe and secure. Every precaution has been taken and every guard thrown around them.

☞ N. B. BROUGHTON, Esq., Grand Worthy Chief Templar for this State paid our city a visit on Friday last, and lectured in the Baptist Church in the evening. He is an excellent speaker and is doing a good wood. During his stay here he paid us several friendly visits. We were much pleased with him. He is a genial, intelligent and interesting gentleman.

☞ We are sorry to hear of the sudden death of Rev. Mr. JONES, the Pastor of the colored Methodist Church at this place. It occurred on the 14th inst., while on a visit to his family at Baltimore. He was one of the ablest ministers in that body and his loss will be severely felt.

☞ The enemies of the railroad are again circulating the absurd story that the Company propose sending for several hundred convicts from the State Penitentiary to do the work on the road. We are authorized to pronounce it to be unqualifiedly false. There is no purpose and never has been.

☞ Every one can assist in building up our city and county by encouraging present and prospective enterprises; speaking well of our business men; telling everybody of the natural superiority of our location; patronizing home merchants and mechanics, and never going abroad to buy an article that can be purchased at home. This is a duty every man owes to his place of residence. And as the railroad will do so much to benefit us in every respect, let every one aid it on next Saturday by voting for the subscription.

☞ "If the railroad will be such a good investment and enterprise, why are not the men who propose to take the contract willing to advance all the money? Why do they ask *us* for any aid?" These are questions that certain well-meaning citizens honestly ask. The answer is plain. The contractors—the men who propose furnishing the bulk of the money are coming as strangers into a strange country. Unless the people among whom they come and in the section of country where they do make such large investments have some pecuniary interest as stockholders in the road they have no safe guarantee of protection, no certainty that their property and interests would be guarded and fairly dealt with, no assurance that town and county Commissioners would not impose unjust rates of taxation. Let every honest man who asks this question make a self case of it. Would *he* do it? No.

Local Briefs

The town talk is "the girls," "the boys," "never saw such times," etc.—How many who visited the various churches last Sunday can remember the preacher's text?—The Pear and Peach trees are in beautiful bloom.—When some women in town speak of their *late* husbands, it is not to be understood that they are widows. Their husbands are living, but they never come home until midnight.—Have pity on him girls, have pity on the man who, in this "leap year" of grace, is going around humming the rhapsody:

"No where to go
No one to bless,
Heart-sick and sore,
None to caress."

The poor fellow is evidently ready to slip his neck in the matrimonial noose.—Take the CAROLINIAN if you desire the news current in the District.—Bishop WYMAN will officiate in the Episcopal Church on next Sabbath.—St. Patrick's day came in with a bluster and was followed by the coldest days of the season.—The Baptists have no regular Pastor here.—Don't forget to go and vote for the Railroad on Saturday

Local Port-Folio.

The center of gravity—the letter V. Cometh up as a flour—rising yeast. Keeps Lent the longest and best—money. How to make a good thing last—make everything else first. Can be borrowed without giving security—trouble. Played out—a hand organ. Used to waiting in this world—truth. The spirit of '76—crooked whisky. An earnest request—send in your subscriptions.

Business Locals.

Besure to examine Fowler's prices before making your purchases elsewhere.

Vote for the railroad and buy your goods at Fowler's cash store.

Secure big bargains in spring and summer shoes, Brodricks & Smith have just received a large stock which they bought extremely low, and they will be sold at prices lower than the lowest. 2w.

"DOLLAR SALES" have been under a cloud in years past, and we now know of only one *reliable* house in the business. We refer to Ormiston & Co., whose advertisement appear in our paper. This firm *is reliable*. They are endorsed by over 30,000 actual patrons, as well as by the press of Boston. It is a *fact* that they *do* sell for a single dollar what others charge $1.50 to $3 for, and their list embraces *everything* desirable. Many ladies make large pay getting up clubs, and we believe it will *pay* to give the house a trial. They send catalogues, papers, etc., etc., free to all.

Neighboring Counties.

SOUTH MILLS.—The Shuck Factory is doing a brisk business.—Improvements are in progress. J. A. Spencer and G. A. Williams on Canal Street, and Mrs Taylor on the corner of Sycamore and Centre streets are engaged in the good work.—The string band, with its "hoss fiddle" makes the "shanty ring" occasionally.

PERQUIMANS.—N. B. Broughton, G W. C. Templar of N. C., delivered a practical lecture in the interests of the order on Wednesday. There were nine new members initiated.—Rev. J. A. Weston has declined a call to Edenton—Dull times the universal complaint.

BERTIE.—The Grange met at Windsor on the 18th.—Mrs. J. B. Cherry and Miss Maria L. Goodwin died last week—Col. D. Worthington has located at Windsor.—Bishop Lyman preached in the Episcopal Church on Sunday, and Rev. Mr. Cohen preached in the Baptist Church.

HERTFORD.—A little girl, 14 months old, the child of Mr. Benj. Johnson, of Winton, died on the 14th inst., from eating some concentrated lye. The little sufferer endured intense pain for upward of thirty-six hours before its death.—Mr. George R. Branch, lost by fire on Saturday the 18th inst., at 11 A. M., his smoke house, kitchen, barn, 45 bbls corn, all of his provisions and kitchen furniture. The flames reached through one of the windows of his dwelling, destroying one bed and some bed covering. It was with the greatest difficulty that the dwelling was saved. The kitchen was in flames before the fire was discovered. No insurance.

Investigating the Investigators.

Robbins, one member of this committee, received a bribe of $20 while a State Senator of North Carolina, and was censured for it by a direct vote of that body. He says it is condoned by his subsequent election to important trusts; but this merely shows the insensate character of his constituents. Yet this man is a demagogue of the hour, and is one of Clymer's committee which exposed the Belknap ladies. He was bribed for a low figure—less money than a negro legislator would consent to receive—but he rises in Congress and says the exposure of his real character will not intimidate him from doing his duty. Robbins is like the condemned felon who is pardoned to fill the office of hangman A hangman let him be; for of all men in the investigating business he is best qualified for the work.

Blackburn's character is understood by the whole country, but it has also appeared that he is a relative of that infamous Blackburn who sent clothing impregnated with yellow fever into the cities of the North. The evidence in this case was presented during the trial of the conspiraters against the life of President Lincoln. Trunks of the infected clothing were stored in Washington City. This crime against civilization was scarcely more atrocious than the merciless conduct of Congressman Blackburn in stamping on a woman who is said to be his own cousin, a woman who was his schoolmate and grew up at his side, and who has more human respect at this moment than is felt for him by woman or man. Blackburn's father was a horse jockey. I hear that Montgomery Blair, also a Kentuckian, says there never was a Blackburn a gentleman would care to know.—*N Y Graphic*

The town elections in this State which have thus far been held show rather significant Republican gains. According to *The Utica Herald's* estimate, in the 44 out of 60 counties where elections have been held, the Republicans have a majority of the Board of Supervisors in 25 counties, the Democrats a majority in 14, while in five counties there is a tie. In these counties the Democrats had an aggregate majority last year of 68. This year the Republicans not only overcome that majority, but secure a clear majority in the aggregate of 130, thus making an actual net gain, as compared with the result of last year, of 108.—*New York Tribune.*

Scene on a ferry-boat: "Your Republican party has gone to the dogs. Belknap has blown you sky high. You are demoralized. The sooner Grant gives up the better." A quiet looking gentleman replied: "Your logic is irresistible. Judas took the bribe and that ruined the Saviour and the apostles. Burr's treason proved that Jefferson was a traitor. Arnold took British gold and that involved in disgrace Washington and his staff. Hull was a coward, therefore Perry must have been a poltroon." "Ahem! Good morning."—*N. Y. Cor. of Boston Journal.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reminds its readers that the "Republican party, by reason of its fearless exposure of corruptionists and the punishment of dishonest officials, has made a record that is of great advantage in the present emergency. It has covered up nothing. It has carried its investigations even into the White House, and that with the President's knowledge and encouragement, for it is a fact that Grant was fully and promptly advised of every step taken in the Babcock case. And now when a Cabinet Minister is exposed, no Republican is found to defend him or apologize for him in any way."

The Boston *Globe* does not believe that, in order to correct abuses, it is necessary for men to cast away long-cherished principles, and help into power a party whose record they detest, and whose professions they distrust. But, it says, the men who are in earnest in their desire to secure reform, and not the office-holders, should run the Republican party this year.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that "the Belknap exposure had turned the eyes of thousands of disgusted Republicans in the direction of the Democratic camp, but when the Democratic financial caucus broke up with the old story of disagreement the eyes were turned away again with a doubtful shake of the head." It was the view from the frying pan to the fire that was sufficient for the eyes of the thousands aforesaid.

Hon. Mr. Robbins, one of the Democratic committee members, who is terribly afraid that the Washington Criminal Court will punish Belknap, says he went before the Court "as a witness and a North Carolinian." He should have added, "and one who knows how it is himself, for he has been censured by the Legislature of his State for his connection with a bribery and corruption case."

What is the world? A dream within a dream. As we grow older, each step has an inward awakening. The youth awakes, as he thinks, from childhood; the full grown man despises the pursuits of youth as visionary; the old man looks on manhood as a feverish dream. Is death the last sleep? No—it is the last final awakening.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

PRELIMINARIES.

☞ We have arranged, through liberal contracts with manufacturers, to give agents and clubs of subscribers the following very fine premiums. Read the offers to the end. The number of subscribers requisite to secure each premium you will find below.

SEWING-MACHINES.

REMEMBER
The WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
Is one of the oldest and best-established Sewing-Machine Companies in America.

Their Machines Rank among the very Best.

Premium No. 1, is Style 1 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 2, is Style 2 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 3, is Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

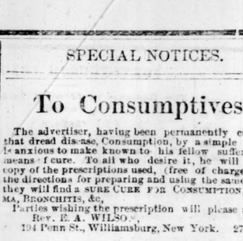
Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Cannot the reader form a club in his or her neighborhood and secure one of these excellent Sewing-Machines as a premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.

ORGANS.

Premium No. 4 is a
Style 42. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S CELEBRATED SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,
Two Sets of Reeds, Six Stops .....Price, $205.

Premium No. 5 is a
Style 47. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,
Three Sets of Reeds, Ten Stops. This style is admirably fitted for Sabbath-Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc. It is exceedingly powerful and of very sweet sound. Price, $325.



SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN.

E. P. Needham & Son are the pioneer Reed Organ Manufacturers in America; their instruments rank among the very best.

Will not our readers help us to dispose of several of these Organs as premiums, and in this way assist in swelling our subscription list? It will be easy for a congregation, desiring to make a present to the pastor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of the publication for one year, and the PARSONAGE will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a **Sabbath-School, Lodge, or Church,** needs an Organ. **Pass the Subscription Paper.**

SILVERWARE.

The premiums under this class are from the well-known Silverware House of REED & BARTON. It is the oldest house in this branch of business in the country. Any silverware dealer will tell you that the REED & BARTON goods have a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other manufacturer.

At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1869, the judges awarded Messrs. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.

BUTTER DISH.

The first premium was also awarded the firm at the World's Fair, held in New York in 1851, and repeatedly since at the Fairs of the American Institute.

No. of Premium.	Named Premiums.	Price of Premium.
6..	Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese Style	$1 00
7..	Child's Cup, gold-lined	2 75
8..	Half-dozen tea-spoons	3 00
9..	Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in fine morocco case, satin-lined	4 00
10..	Half-dozen table-spoons or forks	6 00
11..	Butter-dish, with knife-rest	8 50
12..	Cake basket, new pattern	13 50
13..	Ice pitcher, seamless-lining, 1½ pints	15 50
14..	A communion set, 5 pieces	27 50

We will give the above described premiums, for Clubs of Subscribers, as follows:

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co of Baltimore,
December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it
Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.
C. S. BROWN, Prop

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will be two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehring haus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED Judged UNAPPROACHED critically, in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at International Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for that reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Kinnere and other Cases of new designs.

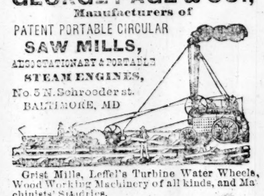
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS, for monthly or quarterly instalments; or rented three rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 596 Broadway, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 ADAMS St., CHICAGO.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No 5 N. Schrooder st.
BALTIMORE, MD



Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1875.

THE BARNES IMPROVED
Double Turbine Water Wheel,
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, strong, durable, always reliable and satisfactory.
Also Manufacturers also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Pulley Mills, Flour Mills, Packers, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Circulars. Agents wanted in every locality. Machinery guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited.

R. H. GRANT— J. N. HINTON.

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Grocers,

and dealers in

HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

No. 6 South Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Special attention given to the sale of corn Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, GEO. D. POOL Esq., J. B. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.
3 3m

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the hand-some and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornice, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full stock of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. The stock consists of Dress Goods in Plain and Fancy Silks, Fancy and Plain Dress Goods, Linens, White Goods, Hamburgs, Edgings, &c., Fancy and Plain Goods, Linen and Wool Hermanti, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, Gloves for either ladies or gents, Pearl Plaited & Solid Gold Jewelry, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Spools, Buttons, Fancy Goods, Notions and Dolls, Trimmings, Dress Braids, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Books, Purses, Satchels, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Percussion Guns, Pistols, Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Soaps, Brushes, Mirrors, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c., at *Lowest Cash Prices*. All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt, and a lowest cash Prices, and 10 Bushels Early Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES.

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines. The old style thrown aside when these are known. Thousands now in use at $3,500 to $2,000. Just you decide using them. One person out of every three who sends for catalogues of the machine buys one say what paper you read this in, and address W. F. & JOHN BARNES Co., Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.
Feb 26th. 25-1y

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,.....2,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon.....3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,.....2,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,.....3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,.....5,15 A. M
Arrives at Weldon,.....5,15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,.....2,20 A. M
Arrives at Raleigh,.....2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

49—tf. A. B. ANDREWS, Gen'l Superintendant.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam Latham Plymouth, N. C.
23-1yr.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY,

N. C.

Home Line.

Stm'r ROTARY

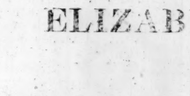
Leaves Norfolk every Wednesday night for Elizabeth City. Returning leaves Elizabeth City for Norfolk every Saturday morning.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Pro-rates with the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., and connects with the O. D. S. S. Co., and Clyde Line.

☞ Freights carried at lowest rates.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
25—tf Agents.



STANDARD
Fire and Burglar
SAFES.

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track
SCALES.

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

FIELD, GARDEN, SEEDS, FLOWER Tree, Hedge &c.

We offer our usual large and complete assortment, embracing the most desirable varieties and of best quality, and mail Priced List, to any address, on receipt of stamp. Seeds of all kinds by packet, ounce, pound, or quart, can be sent by mail, to any P. O. in the U. S.
EDWD J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
3a-4t. York, P

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS, Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

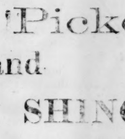
25-6m.

GOOD NEWS!

THE RAILROAD expected to run to Zimmerman's Wharf where the continental mail is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c., at *Lowest Cash Prices*. All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt, and a lowest cash Prices, and 10 Bushels Early Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf



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An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines. The old style thrown aside when these are known. Thousands now in use at $3,500 to $2,000. Just you decide using them. One person out of every three who sends for catalogues of the machine buys one say what paper you read this in, and address W. F. & JOHN BARNES Co., Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.
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23-1yr.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THOMAS E. BLAND,

Bakery & confectionery Store.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Always good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short everything to be taken by Confectionery fancies always on hand. Parties supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER.
Road Street

THOMAS E. BLAND,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
House, Sign,
AND
ORNAMENTAL Painting

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties for promptness with which he executed, and the satisfaction with work is rusted to him has always given the ladies will again favor him with their patronage.

JNO. S. BLOUNT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Manufacturer of Wagons, Carts, Buggies.
Those in want of anything in my line please call and see me a call.
REPAIRING
Done in short notice and on Reasonable Terms. Give us a call.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

Farm and Spring Wagons, *Cart Wheels &c.*

Those in want of anything in my line please call and see me a call.

J. F. SAUNDERS,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old stand on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Orders promptly accomodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hands a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in the Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in the shop repairing willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

J. W. [illegible]

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,
WATCHMAKER,
Near Brother's Livery Stables.

Love's Glasses.

WHAT HE SAID.

He said: "How beautiful, my love,
From earth beneath to heavens above!
There's not a rock with lichens browned,
And not a field with sunshine crowned,
And not a note all nature through,
From whispering pines to ocean blue—
Not even a mote which swings in air
Up toward the bending heavens there,
That is not beautiful!

WHAT SHE SAID.

There's not a thing the landscape through,
From sands we beat
Beneath our feet
To where the mountains heave in view,
That is not beautiful;
And all for you!

WHAT I SAW.

A scene almost made up of blanks;
Nothing but rocks and sand;
A dull brown waste,
O'er which the crow himself makes haste!
And yet, I mused: "Perhaps 'tis wise
To look abroad through lovers' eyes,
If they may show that round us lies
Beauty like that of Paradise."

—*Myron Reynard.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Best and Poorest Grass.

The Elmira farmers' club, unquestionably the best farmers' club in the United States, had the subject of grasses under impromptu discussion, a correspondent calling attention to the conflicting statements of Harris Lewis and John S. Gould relating to timothy, the former declaring it the "poorest of all grasses," and the latter that "it contains the greatest amount of nutritious matter." The latter statement was backed by Mr. Way's analysis of twenty-two varieties of grasses, but President Hoffman declared that the world must trust his observations drawn from practical experience against all the chemical analyses and fine theories of the professors. That experience supported Mr. Lewis, so far as milk production was concerned.

James McCann—June grass gets ripe before the other grasses, and when it is ripe it is good for nothing. It is not good in meadows, because it is hard and worthless before the other grasses are fit to cut. In pastures, if not all eaten off green, it ceases to be of use, for when it is dry cattle will almost starve before they will eat it. The best pastures for fattening steers I have found to be such as are well set with timothy and white clover, and the usual natural grasses which are sure to come in if the fields are adapted to grass. And I may say the older the sod the better. I would not object to June grasses in the variety, but I should not want it in such amount as to interfere with the growth of the other grasses. The first year from seeding the grass is not so nutritious as it is in the next, for the reason that the sod is not filled in with the finer natural grasses. On the right kind of land the quality will improve for several years. I cannot agree with the president as to the value of June grass. For fattening cattle I prefer a mixture of all, but timothy is better than any other one kind.

W. A. Armstrong—I repeat what I have said on other occasions when this subject of the value of June grass has been before us that we cannot agree because June grass does not designate a specific kind which we all understand alike. Many of the wild and worthless species which come into our fields pass with ordinary observers under the common designation June grass. The president when he uses the term refers to blue grass, and that is not specific. The chief constituent of the famous Kentucky pastures is blue grass, so called. Now, when soil adapted to it grows it is found here, it is just as good, perhaps, although it is called June grass. But I think it is only found here in a few favored fields.

President Hoffman—I find it very difficult to make myself understood in this matter. On any corn lands I would not expect to secure valuable June grass pasture or meadow. It would not set thick enough, for the land would not be suited to it. June grass requires a moist soil and a low situation. Its valuable parts are the green leaves. The stalk is good for nothing for feeding, but when the green leaves are set thick on the field I cannot say what is better for pasture. It is not only very nutritious food for cows, it is very palatable, and when cut for hay it is superior to any other grass in my meadows. I see its greater value as winter feed whenever my cows are put upon it, for the yield of milk increases, and it shows also in the quality, for it imparts that aroma which we find in milk made from the finest summer pastures. It is no doubt a question of soil and situation, but with my experience I must say that no grass in my fields excels June grass in quality, although it never produces great quantity.

The Household.

CORN STARCH PUDDING.—Boil one quart of milk, then beat the yolks of four eggs with four tablespoonfuls of corn starch and a little milk; stir into the boiling milk, let it boil up once, and turn into a pudding dish; then beat the whites of the eggs to a froth and add four spoonfuls of white powdered sugar; cover the pudding with the mixture, and set in the oven and brown lightly. Flavor with vanilla, lemon, etc. The frosting is improved by adding a flavor to it.

APPLE BATTER PUDDING. — Core and peel eight apples, put in a dish, fill the places from which the cores have been taken with brown sugar, cover and bake. Beat the yolks of four eggs light, add two teaspoonfuls of flour, with three even teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with it, one pint of milk, and teaspoonful of salt, then the whites well beaten; pour over the apples and bake. Use sauce with it.

OLD FASHIONED INDIAN PUDDING.—One quart of milk, three handfuls of Indian meal stirred in while the milk is hot; let it cool, and add one egg; molasses to sweeten; butter, half the size of an egg; cinnamon and salt to your taste; bake three-quarters of an hour.

MOTHERS' RAISED BISCUIT.—Scald one quart of milk; into this, while hot, put a piece of butter the size of an egg; when cool add one egg, a teacupful of baker's yeast or home made; thicken with sifted flour to a batter as thick as muffin batter; let rise, mold, rise again, bake quickly.

Cause of Hog Cholera.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* touches the main cause of this troublesome disease when he writes: "It is my candid opinion that running streams are the greatest agents for carrying and spreading this disease, and that so long as there is a lot of cholera hogs allowed to have access to any running streams, so long will all hogs that have access to the same stream, below where the diseased hogs are, be in jeopardy. I have as yet failed to hear of any hogs dying with the cholera that were not allowed to run at large, nor to drink from a running stream (unless a spring or near the source of a stream), nor in any way come in contact with diseased hogs, while thousands of dollars' worth of hogs have been lost by this disease within a small range, all of which obtained their water from streams of running water.

Paying a Debt.

Here is another new way to pay old debts. A man in Heckmondwike unfortunately failed in business. He called a meeting of his creditors and showed that, as there were no assets, there would be no dividend. Whereupon one of the company, knowing that the bankrupt was a good singer, asked him if he would not soothe the wounded feelings of himself and fellow creditors and cheer their drooping hearts by warbling some melodious ditty. The bankrupt expressed his willingness to oblige, and forthwith commenced, in tremulous tones, to sing "Then you'll remember me." He sang so well, and the selection was so appropriate, that the creditors unanimously agreed to release him from his obligations.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

The Centennial Exhibition---The Opening Day---July 4th, 1876.

The ceremonies at the opening of the Centennial exhibition are pretty nearly determined upon. The President of the United States, attended by the heads of departments, distinguished guests, representatives of foreign governments, judges of the supreme court, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, representatives of the several States and Territories, the Centennial commissioners and foreign commissioners—all these will participate.

But the most stupendous "time" will be had on the fourth of July. According to the written assurance of a gentleman concerned in the preparations, the ceremonies on that day "will be of a grander, more imposing character than those which have attended any event of modern times, either in Europe or America." They will consist in part of a musical performance, the assemblage of the military and civic organizations of the country and the unveiling of appropriate statues.

The morning will be announced from the old State House by the great bell of peace, the gift of a citizen of Philadelphia for the occasion. The bell, now casting, will weigh 13,000 pounds, and is inscribed with the words:

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land, and to the inhabitants thereof. Glory to God in the Highest! Peace on Earth, and Good Will to Men."

The musical performance will be directed by Theodore Thomas.

The military display will be superintended by a high officer of the general government. The Philadelphia park commission has furnished free camping ground for a portion of the volunteers to be assembled from different sections of the Union. Barracks will be erected, furnishing cheap and comfortable lodgment for soldiers. Already official notification has been received of the attendance of more than 18,000 equipped men.

Wm. M. Evarts will deliver the fourth of July oration, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by Richard Henry Lee.

A Lawyer's Rejoinder.

The San Francisco *Alta* says some time ago a novel rejoinder was made by a distinguished attorney in that city to a suit brought to recover money, and for which he had given three notes. Like many others in those days, he at times had a passion to "buck the tiger" in the old "El Dorado." One night he made a large winning at the game and had stacked up before him large piles of twenty-dollar pieces. Among those who were present in the room was the party to whom the attorney had given his promissory notes. "You have got more money there than you owe me, so pay me," said the holder of the notes. The attorney, without saying a word, placed all the money before him on one card and lost, then turning around to the man he said: "I'll never pay you a cent." On the following day suit was commenced against the attorney, to which he made the following answer, filed on March 9, 1858:

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California.—John Doe, defendant, vs. Roe, plaintiff. The said defendant, for plea and answer to the complaint of the said plaintiff in this behalf, says that he never intends to pay the said plaintiff "a red" of the sum of money claimed in said complaint or of two other notes held by said plaintiff unless and until (should such unlooked for event ever happen) the said defendant shall have more money than he knows what to do with or how to dispose of otherwise; and should the said plaintiff succeed in getting said money otherwise or sooner the said defendant will be glad to be advised thereof. Therefore the said defendant (in lieu of the usual prayer for judgment in such cases) says "let her rip."

JOHN DOE (in proper person).

A few years after the attorney left San Francisco for a trip to the East, and met his death on the ill-fated steamer Central America.

Insect Statistics.

In 1782, says the London *Times*, the caterpillars of the brown tail moth were so numerous as to defoliate the trees in a very large part of the south of England. The alarm was so great that public prayers were offered in the churches that the calamity might be stayed. The poor were paid one shilling per bushel for collecting caterpillars' webs, to be burned under the inspection of the overseer of the parish; and four score bushels were collected daily in some parishes. But, on the other hand, the benefits derived from the labor of some insects should not be overlooked; some species feed only on noxious weeds, and others prey on still more noxious insects. One of the greatest friends of the agriculturists is the family of ichneumon flies, which lay their eggs in the bodies of living caterpillars, in which they are hatched, thus destroying them; although the caterpillar, after being "ichneumoned," has still a voracious appetite, the caterpillars which feed on the cabbage eat twice their weight in a day; the larva of some of the flesh flies eat a much larger proportion than this. The productive powers of insects vary very much. Some lay only two eggs; others, such as the white ant, 40,000,000, laying them at the rate of sixty a minute. The queen of the hive bee is capable of laying 50,000 in a season; the female wasp, 30,000. The majority of insects, however, lay but about 100; in general, the larger the insects the fewer eggs it lays. Most insects have two generations in a year; some have twenty; others take seven years from the time the egg is laid until their death in a perfect state. But probably not above five per cent. of the eggs laid become perfect insects. Our insectivorous birds are diligent in destroying the larvæ of insects, but they will not do all that is required; hand labor is also needed.

An Unfortunate Wife.

"An overburdened wife" in Brooklyn, N. Y., tells in the newspapers the following sad story: I am a poor, miserable woman, with five children. I am married to a lazy loafer, who has not earned $200 since November, 1869. I have made hats and worked on the sewing machine ever since 1869, to support him and his children. If I got all the work I could do, it would barely support me and the family; but kind neighbors help me once in a while. As it is, I am compelled through the day to give some attention to the house and the children, and thereby compelled to work until twelve and one o'clock at night.

My husband often compels me to buy boots, pants, etc., for him, and has even taken the last cent out of the house to attend cock fights. He attends political meetings, and frequently makes speeches about honesty, reform, fidelity to party, etc. The cigars he smokes at those meetings are paid for out of my hard earnings. He confronted a lady customer of mine, in my presence, and borrowed money from her one day, which I had to pay back in work. He went to the country to visit a relative with this money to pay his fare, and the day after I was laid on my back sick, without any food in the house for the children, or medicine for myself, and we should have certainly died of starvation had it not been for a kind, neighborly woman.

He is a politician, cock fighter and corner loafer, and I imagine every one must know him. If any other woman has got such a husband as this, I hope she will lay her case before the public through the papers in order to create a public sentiment against the able-bodied men whose wives support them, so that their presence will not be tolerated, not even at public meetings, cock fights, or elsewhere.

SATISFIED.—At least one man in Indianapolis looks with satisfaction upon the law's delay. He is the tenant of a house whose ownership is disputed, and each of the parties to the suit to decide the point has enjoined him from paying rent to the other, so that he is living rent free.

United States Army.

Mr. Banning (Lib.), of Ohio, introduced a bill in the United States House to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments. Referred.

It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight and of infantry regiments to twenty-five, and provides that there shall not be any new enlistments until the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to 20,000; that the regimental organization of the artillery shall be abolished, and that the artillery shall be hereafter known as the corps of artillery, and shall consist of five batteries of light artillery and sixty batteries of artillery. The officers of the artillery are to be: One chief of artillery, with the rank of brigadier-general; four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, twelve majors, sixty captains, one hundred and twenty first lieutenants, and sixty five second lieutenants. It provides for an officers' school for the cavalry and infantry. Aides-de-camp for general officers are provided as follows: The general three, the lieutenant-general two, the major-generals two each, and the brig.-generals one each. There are to be no new appointments and no promotions in the bureau of military justice or among judge advocates. It merges the quartermaster's and subsistence departments into one organization, to be known as the department of supplies, which is to consist of one chief, with the rank of brigadier-general, six colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, twenty-four majors, and forty-two captains. The medical department is to consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel; two medical purveyors, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; five surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; forty surgeons, with the rank of major; and one hundred and twenty-five assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenent (mounted) for the first five years, and with the rank of captain (mounted) after five years' service; the number of contract surgeons is to be limited to fifty; the office of medical storekeeper is abolished; the paymaster-general is to have the rank of brigadier-general; and there are to be no new appointments to the grade of major in the pay department until the number of majors shall have been reduced below twenty, at which number they are to remain fixed. It provides for a board for the mustering out of the service of any officers reported to be unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause except injuries incurred or disease contracted in the discharge of their duties. It confines appointments to the grade of second lieutenants to graduates of the military academy, and to the first sergeants of artillery, cavalry and infantry. It fixes the monthly pay of first sergeants of artillery, cavalry and infantry at $40 per month. It repeals the law that allows women to accompany the troops as laundresses.

Bars to Marriage.

Of the seventeen relatives which a man is prohibited from marrying in Massachusetts, eight are merely relatives in law, as stepmother, grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's wife, wife's grandmother, wife's granddaughter, and wife's granddaughter. There is no prohibition to a man's marrying the wife of somebody's else dead grandfather, or grandmother of somebody else's wife. A young man's grandfather of four-score years or thereabouts, might marry the very girl of twenty for whom the younger man cherished a passion. There is nothing in the law to prevent such a proceeding on the part of the old man. But, as the Boston *Globe* tells us, "if he dies next day, leaving his youthful bride in want or in a fat fortune, his lovesick grandson must smother his passion as he may, and let concealment like a worm i' the bud feed on his damask cheek, or he must immigrate from Massachusetts with the girl of his affections."

So, too, a lonely widower may cast about for a proper companion for the remnant of his days, to solace him in his hours of ease and to be a ministering angel, and the mistress of his well-appointed home and a mother to his bereaved children. He may find in some comely widow or buxom maiden of forty just the person for his purpose; he may come to cherish for her a very warm regard. But before he has completed the siege a handsome and captivating son may carry off the prize; and on his wedding trip the young man may get smashed up on a railroad and leave the sorrowing bride doubly a widow and more than ever in need of the comfort which her more mature lover has to offer. And Massachusetts law steps between them and that rash marriage of the giddy youth, which he would doubtless have repented at his leisure if had had lived, forms an impassable barrier between two hearts that beat as one and ought to be duly joined.—*Exchange.*

Sentenced to Death.

The news that Carl Vogt, about whose extradition for murder such a to-do was had in the United States, has been sentenced to death, revives the story of the long chase after him in its full force. The real name of the fellow was Stumpf, and he was charged with participation in the murder of Le Chevalier du Bois Bianco, in Brussels, in October, 1871. In March, 1872, he was arrested. After a long course of judicial argument, pending which the accused lay in the Tombs in New York, the question of his extradition came up before the United States commissioner in April, 1873. Although his extradition was resolved on the district attorney refused to concur, but the Belgian claim for his surrender in 1874 was granted. In March, 1875, a writ of certiorari was granted for him, but discharged, and Vogt was taken over to Antwerp on the Red Star steamer Switzerland. When he arrived in Brussels a large number of the murdered Chevalier's bonds were found in his possession. By the time his case is finally decided it will have dragged its slow length along for fully five years.

A Mother's Sad Story.

The sad condition of the poor is shown by the story told by two women arrested in Brooklyn for shoplifting. They were mother and daughter. Both were fine looking, intelligent, and refined. The mother told a touching story of downfall from prosperity. She said that her husband was compelled to go to Canada to search for work, and thus she was left to struggle alone. Then her son, who was a lithographer in New York, was wounded in the hand while at work at his machine, and the expense of medical attendance, $43, she was unable to meet. She was sued by the physician, who recovered judgment with costs. In desperation, fearing that her furniture might be attached, she took a roll of silk from a store, and emboldened by success she was tempted to repeat the crime. The daughter is only twenty years old.

An Editorial Training.

"Let a man for a time become editor if he would be thoroughly acquainted with men outside and inside, and through and through," said Dr. Taylor in a lecture before the Yale divinity students.

This is very true, and when Dr. Taylor says that in early life he was an editor, we get one of the reasons of his power and success as a preacher. There is no man who obtains such an insight into human character and the motives which govern men's conduct as an editor of a daily journal who is fitted for his place—that is, one who is capable of both observation and reflection, who preserves his independence and does not let prejudice disturb his analysis. We will add to what Dr. Taylor says, that training as reporters would be very useful to theological students.—*Sun.*

ENTERPRISE.—One day a young man in a Kentucky town was invited with his sweetheart to attend a party, but unfortunately was not in possession of enough money to defray expenses. To provide it he killed a neighbor's dog, skinned it, and sold the hide to a tanyard, realizing enough to supply his need.

Beans in a Barrel.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says: One day a party in a wholesale country produce store in this city proposed a guessing match in regard to the number of pea-beans in a barrel of that vegetable. There were several grocers in the store and their estimates varied from 40,000 to 4,000,000, all giving wild guesses. It was ascertained that there are about 566,000 pea-beans in a full barrel; this result being obtained by counting the number of beans in a pound weight, and multiplying that by the number of pounds in a barrel. This of course would give only an approximate number, as the figures for each pound will very probably vary slightly, and the stated number of pounds in a barrel may also vary. A gentleman of an advanced mathematical education who happened in the store was asked to guess the number of beans. He reached a result by measuring one bean, and then figuring how many of the beans could be put in the barrel. He placed the number in the barrel at 2,000 less than the result obtained by the easier method of calculation, and his figures may be even correct than those by the loose method.

A Mighty Hunter.

Among the departures for Europe lately was Sir George Gore, an old English baronet and a bachelor. He is an extensive traveler and a "mighty hunter in the land." He is possessed of considerable wealth, and although now about sixty years of age, looks in his full vigor. He delights in the chase, and spends his years in hunting and fishing all the world over. For months past he has been camping out through Texas and other States, and the ring of his rifle and yelp of his hounds have enlivened the solitary places where he delights to roam. His baggage, when weighed by the Inman officers, by which line he sailed, footed up over thirty tons, while his live stock numbered thirteen, all dogs. What the baggage consists of would take too much space to tell, but it comprised every curiosity from a buffalo's head to a mastodon's skeleton. It is not known what he intends doing with the collection, or what the duty will amount to for the British government.

Labor in Life.

It is important for each one to find his own appointed work in the world, that which he loves best, and can do best, as far as practicable; but it is folly to sit down supinely and give way to despair and lethargy because he imagines he ought to occupy a more prominent and important post. Nine-tenths of the changes made under this delusion prove to be for the worse instead of the better. The character and capacity that fail of success in the one case fail yet more signally in the other. Froude well says: "You cannot dream yourself into a character—you must hammer and forge yourself one;" and it is only by laying hold earnestly and vigorously of the work that lies nearest to us, and raising its value by putting into it all the vigor and energy, all the patience and fidelity, all the thought and ability we can command, that we have any right to expect success in any of its meanings.

The German Contribution.

The entire contribution of Germany to the centennial exhibition will arrive in Philadelphia by the end of February. Most prominent among the exhibits will be oil paintings and engravings of the highest order, all having passed inspection by the first critical artists in the country; toys, for the manufacture of which Prussia is so famous; literature and science, musical instruments, watches and clocks. There will be also a large and attractive display of minerals, steel and iron plates, chemicals, porcelain, furniture of superior quality, fabrics of wool, cotton, linen, silk and velvet, kid gloves and leather. The wine growers of the Rhine will make a classified exhibit of their specialties. Work upon the German buildings, to be erected near memorial hall, is now well advanced.

Population of the Globe.

Behm and Wagner have published their annual review of the population of the globe, in which they give many new and important data, and especially a new and complete measurement of the areas of the inhabited earth and the density of the population. From the volume issued by them as a supplementary number to Petermann's *Mittheilungen* we can take only the following figures, which give the areas and populations of the greater sections of the earth: For Europe the area is 2,700,000 square miles; population, 303,000,000. Asia, 13,000,000 square miles, and population 799,000,000. Africa, 8,700,000 square miles; population, 206,000,000. America, 12,000,000 square miles; population, 84,000,000. Australia and Polynesia, 2,500,000 square miles; population, 4,500,000.

How it Went.

In Williamsburgh, N. Y., is a mansion that was tenanted for several years by an estimable family, who wished to remain still longer; but the landlord desired to increase the rent, and told them to move. He let the place to a person at the increased price, received one month's rent, and at the end of the third, dispossessed his tenants for non-payment of two months' rent. Since that time the place remained vacant, until it has entirely disappeared. Several persons applied, promising to take care of it, if allowed to occupy it, but the owner said he would rather see it go to ruin than not to get his price, and so, as though in response to his desire, one after another of the neighbors took a piece. Doors, windows, and frames were taken away for firewood, until to-day naught remains but the bricks, constituting the foundation and the cellar.

We are Coming.

As the Centennial opening draws near, an exchange gives the following as a sample of thousands of letters received daily by housekeepers in Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR—You will, perhaps, remember that I met you at Niagara Falls. If you don't remember the circumstance, it doesn't particularly matter, I met you all the same. On that particular occasion you requested me to come and see you. I am coming. Expect me about the first week in June. Unfortunately, I shall not be able to stay more than a month. Yours truly, ——

P. S.—I shall bring my mother-in-law and my wife's two sisters. Also my wife and children.

Coughing.

The best method of easing a cough is to resist it with all the force of will possible, until accumulation of phlegm becomes greater, then there is something to cough against, and it comes up very much easier and with half the coughing. A great deal of hacking and hemming and coughing in invalids is purely nervous, or the result of mere habit, as is shown by the frequency with which it occurs while the patient is thinking about it, and its comparative rarity when he is so much engaged that there is no time to think, or when the attention is impelled in another direction.

No Danger.

The Chicago *Tribune* suggests as a means of preventing panics in theaters and similar places of public resort a placard with the words "False Alarm, No Danger," which could address the people through the eye when the tumult would render audible speech impossible. Such a placard was for many years a regular part of the stage furniture of the old Chicago museum, and it was once or twice used with the happiest effect.

A Huge Firecracker.

If, as the superintendent of the work hopes, the final preparations for blowing up the excavations at Hell Gate can be reached by then, New York will hail her centennial fourth of July with a right royal firecracker indeed. The grand charge, which is expected to blow up the rocky bed so that vessels drawing twenty six feet of water can sail through the gate, will consist of forty thousand pounds of nitro glycerine.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Warm weather caused severe floods in Germany and Hungary, and large districts were inundated.....The jury in the inquest on the victims of the steamer Strach-Clyde disaster in the English channel, rendered a verdict of manslaughter against the captain of the steamer Franconia.....C. E. & A. Dixon, Liverpool merchants, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $3,500,000.....The jury in the trial of Gen. Babcock at St. Louis, for alleged complicity in the whisky frauds, rendered a verdict of acquittal.....The Brooklyn advisory council has returned its verdict, sustaining Plymouth church on all the questions submitted, except that a further church investigation is recommended.....A sleeping car was thrown from the track of the Harlem railroad, near South Wallingford, Vt. The car was burned, and Mr. Bissel, proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, and his son, perished. .....It now transpires that the steamer Strathmore, which sailed from London for New Zealand nearly a year ago, but never arrived at her destination, was wrecked on Crozet islands last July. Twenty of the eighty persons on board were saved by a passing vessel. .....Mexico is comparatively quiet, although a revolution is constantly looked for. Prominent individuals have declared against the government in different parts of the country. The city of Mexico had experienced a slight earthquake.

A committee of the Lonisiana House will investigate the charges demanding the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg.....It is reported that a great battle has taken place recently near Vassogevich, Herzegovina, in which the Turks were totally defeated.....Gen. Babcock will no longer be private secretary to the President.....Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, has been impeached by the House.....A bill passed the United States Senate authorizing the issue of four and one-half per cent. bonds to run thirty instead of fifteen years, and increasing the amount to $500,000,000..... By the burning of a tenement house at La Mais, Iowa, a woman and her three small children were burned to death. The father immediately became a raving maniac..... A few days ago a story was telegraphed to the effect that the Kern Valley bank, Cal., had been robbed by masked men, who overpowered and chloroformed the cashier while he was working on his books in the evening. It now transpires that the cashier robbed the bank and concocted the story to cover his misdeeds. He was arrested, and has confessed where he hid the funds.....It is probable that there will be trouble between Japan and China over Corea.....The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad will have its gauge narrowed to the new standard in a short time.

Servia is mustering in all able-bodied men preparatory for war.....Mrs. John Martin, while intoxicated, fell off a bank at Amoskeag Village, N. H., and was frozen to death..... The Mary Belle, the largest steamer on the Missisippi, was destroyed by fire while at her dock at Vicksburg, Miss. Three persons were lost. The steamer and cargo were valued at $500,000.....Three schooners lying in the Hudson, near New York city, were boarded by six masked men, who made the crews give up all articles of value by intimidating them with revolvers.....In consequence of an attempted outbreak in the jail at Maulmain, India, the guards fired upon the prisoners, killing eleven and wounding several others.....The Washington *Tribune* has changed hands, and will be published in the interests of the Democracy .....Mr. E. C. Longley, a Methodist deacon, while preaching a sermon in Brooklyn, N. Y., fell dead in the pulpit..... Gen. Crook, with several companies of cavalry, has gone to Wyoming to punish the Sioux who are on the war path.....A four-year-old daughter of William Berry, of Connorsville, Mass., was locked in a room by her mother while the latter was absent on an errand. The child's clothes caught fire from a stove, and she was burned to a crisp when discovered.....Maximilian Morgenthau and William S. Bruno, agents of the New York "industrial exhibition," have been arrested, and held in bail in the sum of $100,000.....New York city has to pay $18,000 to a man who was injured by the falling of a street awning.

Don Carlos has fled to France, and the Carlist war is virtually ended.....M. Dufaure has directed prosecutions for violating the press law to be discontinued in France.....It is understood that the Japanese quarrel with Corea is settled.....A party of armed men broke into the Lebanon (Tenn.) jail and took out a colored man named Porter Williamson, an accused murderer. They hung him to a tree, riddling his body with bullets.....A terrible tornado swept over several of the Western States, and great damage was done. At St. Charles, Mo., although the storm lasted only five minutes, more than twenty buildings were dismantled, including those occupied by two newspapers. A man and his son were killed and a number of others wounded. At Princeton, Ind., the storm lasted but one minute, in that time blowing down fifty houses, demolishing a church, overturning fruit trees, fences and outbuildings, and doing great damage. Many persons were injured. As showing the violence of the wind, it it stated that a child was carried one hundred yards through the air. It is probable that heavy damage was inflicted on the country round about.....The workshops connected with the State prison at San Quentin, Cal., were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $700,000. As there were over a thousand prisoners in custody, it was necessary to call out a regiment of militia to guard them.

The accounts of the devastation from the inundations in Hungary are heartrending. A hundred manufactories and fifty other buildings at New Peesth have been undermined and fallen. It is feared that when the waters retire a vast number of houses in Buda and other places along the river will fall. Twelve thousand out of the eighteen thousand inhabitants of Althofen are homeless..... Charles J. Brent, bookkeeper of the Tobacco bank at Falls City, Ky., committed forgery for $15,000, and decamped.....Russia has incorporated Khokand among her possessions. Gen. Scobeleff has been appointed governor of the new province, to which the name of Ferghan is given. The ex-Khan of Khokand remains in Tashkend until further orders..... Don Carlos is reported to be on his way to England. There was general rejoicing throughout Spain that the civil war was over, and efforts will be immediately made to bring the country up to the proper standard.....The Connecticut Republicans nominated H. C. Robinson for governor, and candidates for other offices, on hard money, reform, free school and no third term platform; Marshal Jewell was proposed for President, but no action taken.....The Redpath sugar refinery, of Montreal, Can., has been closed on account of financial difficulties, and three hundred hands discharged.

A Norman Solomon.

A commercial traveler journeying through Normandy halts at a village inn and orders an omelette, to be made with six eggs, for his breakfast. He is suddenly called away on business and departs without eating the omelette or paying for it. Twenty years elapsed before journeying through Normandy again he reappeared at this particular inn. The landlord is still alive. "I owe you something for an omelette," begins the *commis voyageur*. "Made with six eggs," adds the landlord; "you do, and with a vengeance!" "Well," pursues the commercial traveler, "here are sixteen francs; that will be pretty good interest on the prime cost of the omelette." "Sixteen francs!" repeats the *auberginte*, disdainfully; "I want 1,600,000 francs, twelve sous and two liards." "How so?" asked the debtor, aghast at the demand. "Just in this wise," answers mine host. "Those six eggs would have produced so many chickens; by selling those chickens I should have been enabled to buy two pigs; by selling so many pigs I should have been able to buy so many cows, thence so many carts, horses, farms, houses and so forth. And I intend to sue you for 1,600,000 francs before the tribunal at Caen." The case is duly tried and for a while matters look dismally for the commercial traveler, when the judge—he is a Norman judge and a very wary one—intervenes. "I wish," he says, "to ask the plaintiff a question. Were those six eggs boiled in order to make them into an omelette?" "They were," says the plaintiff. "Then," adds the judge, "there is an end of the case. The remunerative career of the eggs ceased as soon as they were put in the frying pan. Verdict for the defendant."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Hamilton (Rep.), of Texas, introduced a bill to grant certain rights to the Central Texas and El Paso railroad company, and to provide for a continuous through line of railroad between the cities of the lower Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean.

The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote on the report about the District interest was carried by thirty-three to twenty-eight.

Mr. Withers (Dem.), of Virginia, called up the bill in regard to pensions to veterans of 1812. He showed that $20,000 annually is all that is needed. Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, thought the bill too loosely drawn. After discussion the bill was laid aside.

A message was received from the House announcing the action of that body in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Starkweather of Connecticut. Appropriate remarks on the life and character of the deceased member were made by Messrs. English and Eaton of Connecticut, Dawes of Massachusetts, and Sargent of California, and as a further mark of respect to his memory, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, presented concurrent resolutions of the New York Legislature against the granting of a subsidy to the Texas & Pacific railroad and other internal improvements.

On motion of Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, the Senate took up the bill reported by the finance committee to amend the acts authorizing the funding of the national debt. Mr. Sherman said the bill was recommended by the secretary of the treasury. The bill as passed amends the acts named so as to provide that the amount of bonds authorized to be issued bearing four and one-half per cent. interest be increased to $500,000,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue instead of after fifteen years. It also provides that the act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the acts named, nor to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported favorably on the Senate bill for fixing the salary of the President of the United States. Placed on the calendar. It provides that from and after the fourth of March, 1877, it shall be fixed at $25,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Hitchcock (Rep.), of Nebraska, the Senate took up the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the amendment of the committee on appropriations to strike out the clause appropriating $2,496 for sixteen musicians for companies, and insert in lieu thereof the following: For the pay of the military academy band, $14,880; and it was agreed to. Other amendments, appropriating various amounts, were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States inclosing a communication from the secretary of the interior, in regard to deficiencies in supplies at the Red Cloud Indian agency in Nebraska, and recommending favorable action on the estimates submitted by the secretary to supply such deficiencies. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

HOUSE.

Mr. Vance (Dem.), of North Carolina, from the committee on patents, reported back adversely the bill limiting the duration of patents. Laid on the table.

He also reported the bill to protect the revenues of the patent office. It provides that any officer who shall receive any money other than his salary for any work done shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment. Passed.

Mr. Young (Dem.), of Tennessee, reported a bill to provide for the building of a custom house, etc., in the city of Memphis, and limiting the appropriation to $600,000.

After discussion an amendment limiting the amount to $500,000 was rejected and an amendment limiting the amount to $400,000 was agreed to—yeas, 131; nays, 106.

Mr. Harris (Dem.), of Alabama, reported a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and Black Hawk wars. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill for carrying into effect the treaty recently made with the king of the Hawaiian Islands.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. Warren (Dem.), of Massachusetts, authorizing the payment to the executor of Henry Wilson, late Vice-President of the United States, of an amount equal to the salary of Vice-President for the unexpired portion of the term for which he was elected.

Mr. Odell (Dem.), of New York, appropriating $25,000 for a monument in commemoration of the capture of Major Andre by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wert, near the town of Greenbury, Westchester county, N. Y.

Mr. Willis (Dem.), of New York, to simplify the existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce the rates thereon; also to restore the duty on tea and coffee, and to enlarge the free list.

Mr. Waddell (Dem.), of North Carolina, to restore the Franking privilege.

Mr. Kidder (Dem.), of Dakota, declaring the Black Hills open to exploration and settlement.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President urging the necessity of an immediate appropriation to supply the deficiency at the Red Cloud Indian agency. The message was referred to the committee on appropriations.

The House then took up the bill limiting the cost of a custom house building at Memphis, Tenn., to $400,000. After discussion the bill was passed. Ayes 174, nays 57.

Astonishing Feats of Chinese Acrobats.

The Chinese tumblers lately introduced into the Chinese academy of music in San Francisco, a local journal says, are indeed marvels in the line. A number of athletic Mongolians appear, stripped to the waist, and begin a sort of combination on the stage. At first the fighting appears to be promiscuous, but six or eight finally ally themselves against one man, and try to overcome him by springing against him and striking him full in the breast with the soles of their feet. He meets this curious mode of attack by standing like a statue, while the others fall heavily to the floor. A number of tables are next brought out and piled one above the other, until a height of about twenty feet is attained. A performer, whose weight is no less than one hundred and fifty pounds, mounts them, and, springing in the air toward the floor and the stage, strikes both feet with heavy thud upon the bare breast of a man standing about ten feet from the foot of the tables, throwing him violently to the floor. How a man can sustain such a blow is a mystery. Again the agile acrobat ascends to the top table, and, springing upward, turns a somersault, while all the tables except the lower table are suddenly taken away. Upon the only table left he falls with a force apparently great enough to break every bone in his body; but he leaps up again immediately and turns back handsprings across the stage. Again he climbs to the top of the tower of tables, while a second lies down upon a table a few feet from the base of the tower. Turning a somersault in mid-air, he falls upon the other body, the two breast to breast, and bounds off again with a second somersault. Other acrobats climb to various altitudes, and fell upon the stage, alighting square upon their backs with a force that is astonishing. The feats are all executed by men in a semi-nude condition, so that there is no chance for padding their clothes. The manager informed the reporter that the tumblers were well trained from childhood, and became habituated to the terrible concussions only by years of practice. He added that many were killed in training, or maimed for life.

A Western Romance.

The Keokuk *Constitution* says: Not long ago there lived in Indianapolis, Ind., a man and wife who seemed to be happy, until the wife discovered that the husband was false to her. Then she took her babe and what few effects she possessed and left—was out on the world, and compelled to earn a living. She was a well educated woman, and could converse in three different languages; was refined, and had all the airs of a woman who had the entrance to good society. From place to place she traveled, seeking some employment whereby bread might be earned for her baby and herself. Chance brought her to Keokuk, and we suppose being disheartened and unable to obtain other employment, she accepted a situation as a servant in a boarding house, and is now working there in this capacity.

A Little King.

In Germany, says *Frazer's Magazine*, the husband is the king, the wife merely the prime minister. He sits in his arm chair smoking perennial pipes, and auditing, with all the severity of a Lycurgus, the poor little woman's abject accounts. He knows all about the butter and dripping, swears at excesses in soap and sauerkraut, is abusive as to fuel, tyrannical as to candles and red herrings, and terrible on eggs and bacon.

How Scandal Grows.

This is the way scandal grows and spreads: A young Pennsylvania pastor boarded in the same house and roomed with a dry goods merchant, and was frequ